The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9658 號八十五百六千九第 日十二月一十年四十緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1888. 六拜禮 號二十二月二十英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 20, ESMERALDA, British sch., 130, H. Williams, Marianas 8th December, Copra.—ORDER.

December 21, ANCHISES, British str., 1,304, W. P. Lapage, Shanghai 16th December, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

December 21, OXUS, French str., 2,390, Guirand, Marseilles 18th November, Alexandria 23rd, Port Said 23rd, Suez 25th, Aden 29th, Colombo 7th December, Singapore 13th, and Saigon 16th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

December 21, GENERAL WERDER, German str., 1,820, W. von Schuckmann, Yokohama 12th December, Kobe 15th, and Nagasaki 17th, Mails and General.—MELCHERS & Co.

December 21, PREUSSEN, German str., 2,879, C. Pohle, Shanghai 19th December, Mails and General.—MELCHERS & Co.

December 21, KWONGSANG, British str., 1,000, Sellar, Whampoa 21st, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

December 21, CICERO, British steamer, 1,060, A. George, Samarang 9th December, Sugar and Oil.—CHINESE.

December 21, TURENNE, French ironclad, Juge, Kobe 15th December.

December 21, MARIE, German steamer, 704, Hundewadt, Haiphong 19th December, Rice.—A. R. MARTY.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

21ST DECEMBER.

Cassandra, German str., for Singapore.
Agamemnon, British str., for Singapore.
Johannes Brun, Nor. str., for Haiphong.
Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
Camorta, British str., for Singapore.
Amoy, German str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

December 21, GUTHRIE, Brit. str., for Australia.
December 21, HAITAN, Brit. str., for Coast Ports.
December 21, FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese str., for Kutchinotzu.
December 21, SEPTIMA, German str., for Kobe.
December 21, SOOCHOW, Brit. str., for Whampoa.
December 21, CAMORTA, Brit. str., for Batavia.
December 21, FUSHUN, Chi. str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Anchises*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. C. Havgaart, and 9 Chinese.

Per *Preussen*, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Major Ellis, and Dr. Macgowan. For Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Th. von Pustan, children and servant, and Mrs. Collins, children and servant.

Per *General Werder*, str., from Japan.—Major von Blankenburg, Messrs. Dalberg, A. Gultzow, E. Griffeths, Titularrath, Y. A. Popoff, G. Hofich, R. Gonnormann, A. P. de Senna, and 35 Chinese.

Per *Oxus*, str., for Hongkong.—From Marseilles.—Rev. Robert, Messrs. Van Bose, de Cuba Lima, and Nelson. From Singapore.—Rev. l'abbé Wilhelm, Messrs. Schiop, Charla, Takat, and Seybuya, and 23 Chinese. From Saigon.—Mrs. Blom, Mr. and Mrs. Marquez, Messrs. Taron, Routlin, and Despy, and 342 Chinese. For Shanghai.—From Marseilles.—Mgr. Semprini, Revs. Guirandi and Maggioli, and Mr. Delan. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Messrs. Hart and Wanger. For Kobe.—From Marseilles.—Mr. Hawarth. From Singapore.—Messrs. Yion, Ayanoh, and Kesada. For Yokohama.—From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Tamahill, Count Hinnisdal, and Mr. Lavany. From Calcutta.—Major Byakes, and Mr. Ramsdell. From Colombo.—Mr. B. Raap. From Singapore.—Messrs. Koomorah and Kakiamah. From Saigon.—Messrs. Hanada and Yokichi.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Anchises*, from Shanghai 16th December, reports had strong N.E. wind with continuous rain and hazy weather to Breaker Point with heavy sea.

The British schooner *Esmeralda*, from Marianas 8th December, reports had strong N.E. winds and rough weather throughout; in China Sea strong N.E. gale with high sea.

The British steamer *Cicero*, from Samarang 9th December, reports from Samarang to Natuna Island had light wind and much rain, thence to port strong monsoon and heavy squalls; strong S.S.W. currents throughout.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, eradicates freckles, sunburn, tan, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

preserves and beautifies the hair, and can be also had in a golden colour.

Sizes 3/6; 7/-; 10/6.

Ask Chemists for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for China:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Shanghai.

1139|

PLEYEL WOLFF & Co.

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, 22 & 24, RUE ROCHECHOUART, PARIS, (FOUNDED IN 1809).

GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS on Sale at all the principal Musical Instrument Dealers.

The following are supplied to Order:—

Strings and all metal parts in the Piano specially galvanized to resist damp, and prevent rust; and for countries where there is a difficulty in obtaining tuners, Wrestplanks in Steel are made fitted with ALIBERT'S PINS, giving the greatest guarantee for standing in tune, and tuned with a simple time-piece Key.

Sole Agent for India and China, L. H. RICHY, 66, RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS. |464

BEST SCOTCH WHISKY, IN ROUND BOTTLES,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S SHIPPING

Entirely free from Fusel Oil.

Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or to SIEMSSEN & Co. |2293

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Section 120 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents with approval of the Consulting Committee, will on the 1st January, 1889, issue INTEREST WARRANTS of $5 per Share PAYABLE at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, the same being at the rate of 10 per cent. per Annum, on the paid up Capital of the Office for the year 1888, and notice is hereby given that in order that the same may be adjusted the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. |2327

INTIMATIONS.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED FOR 62 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS ...... £ 900,000

SECURITY is the chief point to be considered in selecting an Office with which to effect a Life Assurance. THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has stood the test of 62 years and has paid in claims upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS STERLING. The Funds of the Standard now amount to £6,696,425 and the Annual Income exceeds £900,000.

Prospectuses containing the new and Reduced Rates; Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained on application to the

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.
6—984]

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

A Great Variety of New Fancy Goods from Paris consisting of
Very beautiful Glass Table Decorations.
Perfume Caskets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions.
Card Cases, Pocket Books, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Amber Cigarette Holders.
Large variety of New Inkstands.
Ladies' Silk Glove and Handkerchief Sets padded and perfumed.
Crystal Mirrors.
Cabinet Photo Screens.
Large variety of Good Albums.
Satin Workbaskets, Ladies' Bags.
All the New Season's Children's Books.
New Toys, New Children's Blocks.
Quantity of Dolls, very cheap.
Oak Stationery Cases and Blotting Books.
New Hand Painted and Feather Fans.
Bon Bons, very cheap.
Playing Cards and Loto.
Chess, Draughts, and Dominoes.
Combination Boxes Games.
Christmas Cards, Lett's and Smith's Diaries, Ruddy Old Block.

WALTER W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
271|

THE

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"CHRISTMAS."

"CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,"

"CHRISTMAS TOYS,"

"CHRISTMAS CAKES,"

"CHRISTMAS SWEETS,"

"CHRISTMAS PRESENTS."

CHAMPAGNES,
PORT,
SHERRIES,
CLARETS,
BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
GIN,
EMPIRE BEER
AND
STOUT, &c., &c.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY

NOW PROCEEDING.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [1826

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

Are now showing a Splendid Assortment of New Fancy and Leather Goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Photograph Albums, and Photo Screens.
Writing and Tourist Cases.
Dressing Bags, Dressing Cases, Brush and Comb Cases.
Perfume Caskets and Cases.
Work Baskets, Ladies' Necessaires.
Glove and Handkerchief Sets.
Ornamental Inkstands for the Table and for use in Travelling.
Ladies' Hand Bags and Carriage Cases.
Despatch Cases in Morocco and Russia.
Jewel Boxes and Caskets.
Ladies' Companions and Fitted Work Bags.
Book Slides and Brackets. Paper Knives.
Cigar and Cigarette Boxes in walnut and oak.
Tantalus Spirit and Perfume Stands.
Ornamental Glass Ware.
Lamp and Candle Shades.
The New Tennis Belt for Ladies.
Time Piece on Plush Stands.
Date Stands and Table Gongs.
A variety of Elegantly Dressed Dolls.
Photograph Frames, Photo Scrap Albums.
Wall Pockets, Cushions, Card Baskets.
Opera Glasses in elegant designs.

KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.
26|

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co

HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR

NEW STOCK
OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

The Latest Novelties in
FANCY GOODS
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR GIFTS.

NEW CONFECTIONERY,
COSAQUES & BONBONS,
CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS.

HOLLY & MISTLETOE.

GROCERIES, WINES & DELICACIES.
SPECIAL HAMS & BACON, FANCY CHEESES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. |28

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have This Day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of these Perfect Disinfectants, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra special terms for Shipping and large orders.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. |1824

INTIMATION.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

TOTAL ASSETS ON 1 JANUARY, 1888 ...... £16,976,616
AMOUNT ASSURED £73,855,048
SURPLUS BY NEW YORK STATE STANDARD ...... £ 2,437,612

The Company is a purely Mutual one, no liability is incurred by the Policy Holders, and profits are divided among them exclusively. Of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, the ratio of Death Losses to (1) Premia, (2) to Interest, and (3) to Insurance in Force, in 1887, was lowest in the NEW YORK LIFE, whilst Interest receipts, since 1845, have exceeded losses by death by over £600,000, showing careful selection of lives and careful investment of money.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888. 1249

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...... £2,000,000.
PAID UP ...... £ 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1887. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING—Chairman.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton, | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888. |9

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [10

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Beg to announce to the Medical Profession and to the European and Chinese Community of Hongkong, that the

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
OF
THEIR BUSINESS
IS
NOW OPEN.

This DEPARTMENT, being considered of the FIRST IMPORTANCE, is entirely under the control of fully qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

The DRUGS used in preparing prescriptions are of the BEST and PUREST QUALITY obtainable.

THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHEMICALS,
DRUGS,
and
MEDICINES,
HAVE BEEN
PREPARED AND SELECTED
by
DAKIN BROS. OF LONDON,
A FIRM
ESTABLISHED, AND WHOSE NAME
has been
A Guarantee, for nearly Three-quarters of a Century.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. |2216

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 22nd December, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

REP COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MARBLE TOP ROUND CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, and PICTURES.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD with Mirror back, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, VIENNA CHAIRS, and GLASS BOOK CASE.

Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS, Double Winged WARDROBE, WARDROBES with Glass Doors, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP TOILET TABLE and WASHSTAND.

ONE PIANO, by LUNAU, LUBECK.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1888. [2357

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
A FINE COLLECTION OF
JAPAN WARE
SUITABLE FOR
THE SEASON'S PRESENTS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 22nd December, 1888, at 2 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF
JAPAN WARE,
Just received from Japan,
comprising:—

SATSUMA, KAGA, IMARI, MIACO and TOKIO ENAMELLED VASES, JARS, PLATES, BOWLS, INCENSE BURNERS, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, COFFEE CUPS, &c.

Silver & Gold INLAID BRONZE VASES, and other ARTICLES in Bronze and Metal.

Very Choice CLOISSONNE VASES, PLATES and PLAQUES, &c.

IVORY CARVINGS, IVORY INLAID SCREENS, IVORY INLAID PANELS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's SILK DRESSING GOWNS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK EMBROIDERIES and BROCADES.

ANTIQUE and MODERN SILK EMBROIDERED KAKIMONOS and WALL HANGINGS, Gold and Silk EMBROIDERED SCREENS, &c.

A Very Fine Lot of BEAD CURTAINS, and other ARTICLES.

CATALOGUES will be issued prior to Sale, and the above will be on view on FRIDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [2312

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
TWO BUILDING LOTS AND OF VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT YAUMATI.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 27th December, at 3 P.M., on the Spot,

KOWLOON INLAND LOTS No. 558 and 559 of 750 square feet each situated on the Praya, east of the Police Station.

These Two Lots will be sold under the same contract as they have been sold by the Government on the 11th September, 1888.

ALSO,

Section D and E and the remaining Portion of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 107 with One Chinese DWELLING HOUSE erected thereon, situated in Temple Street, at the back of the Market, and measuring North 50 feet, South 50 feet, East 50 feet 6 inches, West 46 feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Twenty-five per cent. of the Purchase money to be paid immediately after the Sale, and the Balance on completion of Transfer; all expenses of transfer to be paid by Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk with all faults and errors of description on the fall of the hammer.

A STEAM LAUNCH will leave Peddar's Wharf on the day of the Sale at 2.30 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. RAPP, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1888. [2353

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 558.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

THURSDAY,

the 27th day of December, 1888, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

ARATHOON SETH, for the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1888.

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December, 1888, at 4 P.M., by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years. [2315

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements. N. feet	S. feet	E. feet	W. feet	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rt. $	Upset Price $
1	Inland Lot No. 1,212	Arsenal Street, West of Blue Buildings, Ha Wan	16'10" / 24' 4"	57	98'6"	91'6"	4,475	82	13,825

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in small Tins. |2172

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GRAND SALE OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, CURIOS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned will offer for Sale on

SATURDAY,

the 29th December, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, OLD PEKIN EMBROIDERIES and OTHER CURIOS.

Further Particulars will appear in next week's local Papers.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. [2328

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
3 to 7 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.45 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
12½ to 3 P.M. every half hour.
3 to 7 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
SPECIAL CARS may be obtained on application.

The TRAMWAY Co. will run SPECIAL CARS for the convenience of Residents attending "IOLANTHE" To-night as under.

8.30 8.45 11.45 & 12 P.M.

The Thursday late Cars will run as usual.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS at the Office of

MACEWEN FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Victoria Exchange,
50 & 52 Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. |1023

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES MADISON SCUDDER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by His Honour MR. JUSTICE LEACH, Acting Puisne Judge of the said Court, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of March, 1889, on or before which date all Claims must be proved.

All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ALFRED G. WISE, Official Administrator.
Registry Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. |2359

NOTICE.

A SECRETARY is WANTED for the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Applications to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, on an early date.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. |2343

SPECIALITIES.

INVALID'S PORT

CUTLER PALMER'S.

Analysed and Certificated by PROFESSOR CASSALL. Each bottle bears his Certificate of Purity. *The Wine is as designated.*

Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., and SIEMSSEN & Co. [2253

MOSELLE WINES
SUPPLIED IN BOTTLES AND IN CASES,
BY
F. L. LAVEN,
TRIER-ON-THE-MOSELLE, GERMANY.
2254|

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. |918

VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL, YOKOHAMA.

THIS SCHOOL, situated in a very healthy position on the BLUFF, provides good EDUCATION FOR BOYS from 8 to 17. Boarders taken. Prospectus with Office of this Paper.

C. H. HINTON, M.A. OXON, Head Master.
2383|

ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY CANOSSIANE.

THIS SEMINARY, Established in 1 , affords to Parents residing in Hongkong and adjacent Ports an opportunity of obtaining for their Daughters a LIBERAL EDUCATION.

The utmost attention is paid by the Sisters to the health and comfort of the Pupils. Special care for Motherless Girls.

The Moral Conduct of the Young Ladies is watched over with the strictest attention, and whilst every effort is made to expand and adorn the mind, the heart is trained to virtue.

The Course of Education embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, also Plain and Fancy Needle Work and Embroidery.

For Boarders ...... $10 per month.
Day Scholars ...... 3 "

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music ...... $4.
Singing ...... 4.
Drawing ...... 2.
French ...... 2.
German ...... 2.
Italian ...... 2.
Spanish ...... 2.

For further information and admission of Pupils, application should be made and letters addressed

TO THE LADY SUPERIORESS,
Italian Convent,
Caine Road, Hongkong.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on the 3rd January, 1889.

Hongkong, 23th December, 1888. |2342

THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

SITUATED on GARDEN LOT, No. 55, ROBINSON ROAD, KOWLOON, five minutes walk from the landing.

WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality only kept.

Two First Class English and one American BILLIARD TABLES, also a TENNIS LAWN.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietor of the steam-launch *Morning Star* to run SPECIAL NIGHT TRIPS, last boat leaving Kowloon at Midnight.

Fares 10 cents each way.

J. C. L. ROUCH, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [2289

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

WILL PERFORM

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA

"IOLANTHE,"

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,

the 22nd December.

Doors Open at 8.30, Performance to begin at 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

Tickets for the Performance may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s. Price, $2 each.

R. LYALL, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1888. [2247

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, AT BOWRINGTON.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,
At 8, commencing at 9 sharp.

SATURDAYS 2 PERFORMANCES,
Doors open at 3, and commences at 3.30 P.M.

THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
22nd December, 1888.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW EQUESTRIAN SCENES.
NEW SENSATIONAL ACTS.
NEW HORSES EDUCATED IN BOTH SCHOOLS.
NEW COMIC AND LAUGHABLE SCENES.
&c., &c., &c.

Signor CHIARINI will ride "a la haute Ecole" his famous and highly Educated Sydney Horse "MAY FLY" demonstrating movements and evolutions of the hippic School never seen before in Hongkong with any other Horse.

The terrific and imposing scene of the ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS, and the tamer, Mr. J. FRAME, in the telescopic cage arm and arm with the brutes, having a pupil Tiger among the lot.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES!!!
Boxes with 6 Chairs $9.00
Single Chairs in Boxes 1.50
Dress Circle Chairs 1.00
Carpet Seats 0.50
Gallery 0.30

Children and Soldiers in uniform in the Gallery, 20 Cents. To all other parts of the house Half Price.

L. MAYA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. |2317

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held at the Justices' Room, at the Magistracy, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON OF FRIDAY, the 28th day of December, 1888, for the purpose of considering applications from

1.—JOHN OLSON to sell and retail intoxicating Liquors in houses Nos. 148 and 150, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of the *Stag Hotel*.

2.—ADOLPH STERN to sell and retail intoxicating Liquors in house No. 14, Cochrane Street, as an adjunct to his business of Restauranteur.

H. E. WODEHOUSE, Police Magistrate.
Magistracy,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1888. [2324

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KOWLOON, 20th December, 1888.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, being CHRISTMAS DAY, and on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1889, being NEW YEAR'S DAY, this Office and the Opium Examination Hulk will be CLOSED to the transaction of all Business; but work at the Customs Stations will proceed as usual.

F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner.
2339|

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,

THE HANDIEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-KEEPERS INVENTED.

$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH $3

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS FOR EACH WATCH.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
(Sole Agents in Japan & China for the Sale of the above Watches),
10, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1888. |1553

SHARE LISTS WILL CLOSE AT 4 P.M. ON THE 29TH OF DECEMBER, 1888.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances 1865 to 1886 of Hongkong, whereby the liability of members is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 TAELS

DIVIDED, INTO 20,000 SHARES OF 50 TAELS EACH,

With power to increase, of which 1,000 Shares are to be issued paid up in part payment of purchase-money, 6,000 Shares have been subscribed for and will be allotted, 5,000 Shares are reserved for subscription in London, and 8,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription in China, Hongkong, and Japan, payable as follows:—5 Taels on application, 5 Taels on allotment, 10 Taels on the 18th of March, 1889, and 10 Taels on the 1st of July, 1889. It is not anticipated that any further calls will be required.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD JENNER HOGG, Esq.
JOHN GRÆME PURDON, Esq., OF Messrs. MAITLAND & Co.
WALTER CYRIL WARD, Esq., OF Messrs. IVESON & Co.
ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD, Esq., OF Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

AGENTS:
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LEGAL ADVISER:
H. S. WILKINSON, Esq.

PROSPECTUS may be obtained and Articles of Association seen at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK or GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. |2351

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT OFFICERS MESS, 2ND NORTHAMPTON REGT., requests that all Tradesmen's Bills against the Mess may be Closed to and for the 26th inst., and rendered on that date.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1888. [2352

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

THE Publisher of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" would be glad to receive Correction and Additions for above.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [2365

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTORS: Messrs. P. W. WILLARD and JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

MONDAY EVENING,
24TH DECEMBER, 1888,

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. J. A. ROBERTSON,
(Musical Director).

GREAT SCOTTISH FESTIVAL,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HON. P. RYRIE AND THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A night at home—a night with Burns, Reunion of Scotchmen, Reception to the 91st Highlanders, When will be produced

"THE BONNIE FISHWIFE."

CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.

In which will be Sung

A Man 's a Man for a' that ... Mr. SUTCH
Caller Herrin ...... Miss WHITEFORD
Auld Robin Gray ...... Do.
Jessie the Flower of Dunblane, Mr. FISHER
Maggie Lauder ...... " SHERIDAN

DOUBLE HIGHLAND FLING
Mr. SHERIDAN & Miss WHITEFORD.

Mrs. FRASER-SMITH and Miss STOPANI have kindly consented to give their assistance and will sing—

Duet—"O wert thou in the cauld blast" (Mendelssohn)
"Robin Adair"—(Mrs FRASER-SMITH), and "The year that's awa"—(Miss STOPANI)

MR. R. FRASER-SMITH has kindly consented to recite

"Charles Edward at Versailles" on the Anniversary of Culloden ...... } AYTOUN.

Sword Dance ...... Miss NELLIE ARLINE
Pipers ...... { Messrs. ADAM HOGG, WILLIAM DUNCAN & J. McINNES.

During the Evening the following Songs will be sung:—

"My love is like a red, red rose" ...... Mr. A. SUTCH
"Corn Rigs" ...... " SHERIDAN
"Kate Da'rymple" ...... do.
QUARTETTE—"O hush thee my babie."

THREE LITTLE BRIDESMAIDS,
(By Special Desire).

TRIOLETTE & DANCE, composed by ...... Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON
Charlie is my darling ...... Miss LEAMINGTON
Flora MacDonald's Lament " MORRISON
There's nae luck about the house ...... " PATEY
Gae bring to me a pint o' wine ...... Mr. IMANO
Bonnie Dundee ...... do.
Scotch Lassie Jean ...... " FISHER
Macgregor's Gathering ...... " CRIPPS
Mary of Argyle ...... do.

PRICES:—
Dress Circle and Special Stalls ...... $3.
Stalls 2
Pit ...... 1.

The Plan may be seen and Seats secured at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S LIMITED.

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [2316

NOTICE.

LADY DES VŒUX'S AFTERNOON RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE will recommence on MONDAY, January 7th, and will be continued on every subsequent MONDAY until further notice.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [2364

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 25th and 26th December.

For THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHANTREY INCHBALD, Agent, Hongkong.

For THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [2363

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG,
No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [2368

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1888. [2362

FOR KOBE, DIRECT.

THE Steamship

"ANTONIO,"

will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 25th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [2367

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE Steamship

"PARIS,"

shortly due here from Japan, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 28th inst.

For Freight, &c., apply to

A. R. MARTY, Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [2366

INTIMATIONS.

1888. NOW READY. 1888.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1888,

[With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),

COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c., Royal 8vo., pp. 1,200......$5.00.

SMALLER EDITION, Ryl. 8vo. pp. 816......$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. For Heartburn and Headache. For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [317

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,
CRYSTALLIZED PEARS,
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,
CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.

CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE CREMES,
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

BOULES DE GOMME & CORAL CANDY.

MUSCATELS
FIGS and JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in ½lb. and 1lb. Boxes.

TOM SMITH'S BONBONS,
and
RIMMEL'S FLORAL,
AND
ROSE WATER.

CRACKERS, &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. [24

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 22ND, 1888.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 10.45 yesterday morning.

We hear that the Peak Hotel and Trading company has been successfully floated. The applications for shares were nearly treble the number to be allotted.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning Un A-Puk, charged with larceny of two hundred bags of flour, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, being found guilty of embezzlement.

As will be seen from the advertisement on another page, Lady Des Vœux's receptions at Government House will re-commence on Monday, January 7th, and be continued on every subsequent Monday until further notice.

The *Straits Times* says:—Mr. James H. Hart, Commissioner of Customs, China, who is on a visit here, has been busy during the past fortnight collecting information regarding the importation and exportation of opium at Singapore.

On Sunday morning, between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C. to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

There was no Polo last Wednesday, as the ground was too wet. A pick-up game will be played at four o'clock this afternoon. The match between the Garrison and the Club is postponed till next week owing to the former being engaged in the cricket match.

We (*Mercury*) understand the negotiations between the *Doyen* of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, H.E. von Brandt, Imperial German Minister, and the Tsungli-Yamên, relating to the Bonded Transhipment question, are in a fair state of progress, and nearly effected.

The Cricket match Club *v.* the Garrison, which was commenced yesterday, will be continued at eleven o'clock to-day. By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the officers, the Band of the 58th Regiment will play during the afternoon. Tiffin will be provided on the ground.

An interesting bit of dialogue in the Supreme Court yesterday morning:—

The Bench—Do you know the man?
Usher (very deliberately)—I do.
The Bench—You do?
Usher—Yes; I know her well. He's a woman.

According to the *Shanghai Mercury* His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Chief Justice were not very successful during their up-country trip, bringing back only a moderate bag of game. They were up country only for two days, however, and the weather was anything but good.

The Manager of the New Oriental Bank informs us that he has received a telegram from the head office in London informing him that an interim dividend payable on 14th January at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of income tax has been declared for the half-year ended 30th September last.

The *Mercury* publishes the results of the first day's racing at the Foochow meeting, 17th December, as follows:—The Steward's Cup, Almansor; the Maiden Stakes, Chop-Dollar; the Compradore's Cup, Piccadilli; the Chassze Cup, Star; the Stand Stakes, Almansor; the Hongkong Cup, Reaper; the Lusitano Cup, Chop Dollar.

The annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China was held at the Masonic Hall last night, Right Worshipful Bro. S. J. Gower, D.D.G.M., in the chair, when the following officers were appointed:—D.G. Senior Warden, Wor. Bro. P. Jordan; Junior Warden, C. W. Duggan; Chaplain, Bro. J. B. Ost; D.G. Treasurer, Wor. Bro. D. Gillies; D.G. Registrar, Wor. Bro. F. W. Heuermann; D.G. President Board of General Purposes, Wor. Bro. James Christie; D.G. Secretary, Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin; D.G. Senior Deacon, Wor. Bro. G. P. Jordan; D.G. Junior Deacon, Wor. Bro. F. W. White; D.G. Superintendent of Works, Bro. A. Denison; D.G. Director of Ceremonies, Bro. A. D. Death; D.G. Assist. Director of Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. Joseph Phillips; D.G. Sword Bearer, Wor. Bro. C. E. Reynolds; D.G. Organist, Wor. Bro. H. L. Stringer; D.G. Pursuivant, Bro. G. J. W. King; D.G. Assist. Pursuivant, Wor. Bro. W. Christy; D.G. Stewards, Bro. J. B. Ost, Bro. L. A. Byworth, Bro. J. B. Scott, Bro. R. P. Dipple, Bro. W. Baker, Bro. H. J. Scott, Bro. B. N. Jenkins; D.G. Tyler, Bro. J. R. Grimble. Wor. Bro. G. C. Cox and Wor. Bro. F. E. C. Georg were elected Unofficial Members Board of General Purposes.

Yesterday afternoon the last round in the shooting competition of the officers of the Hongkong Volunteers for a silver salver presented by the gunners and non-commissioned officers of the corps took place at Kowloon. Up to yesterday Major Tripp had won once and Lieut. Holmes once, and yesterday the latter succeeded in again compiling top score and thus winning the cup.

At 6.30 last night a fire broke out in the top floor of No. 115, Queen's-road West. The shop was occupied by Sui Leong, a rice merchant, and the building was stocked throughout with rice. The flames soon spread and before the arrival of the engines had possession of the whole premises. Owing to the efforts of the brigades the conflagration was prevented from spreading to the adjoining houses, although No. 115 was totally destroyed.

As will be seen from the advertisement in another column, Mr. Willard's Company give another performance at the Theatre Royal on Monday evening, the occasion being a benefit tendered to Mr. Robertson, the able conductor of the Company. Mr. Robertson is one of the most hard-working members of the Company although his labours are sometimes apt to be overlooked, and we trust that Monday night he will receive plenty of support.

At the last meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1,026, Wor. Bro. E. C. Ray, P.M., was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, and afterwards invested his officers as follows:—S.W., Bro. Rev. J. B. Ost; J.W., Bro. L. K. Davis; Treasurer, Wor. Bro. P. Basonjee; Secretary, Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin, P.M.; S.D., Bro. K. Sheppard; J.D., Bro. S. J. Danby; D.C., Bro. F. Grimble; I.G., Bro. S. S. Benjamin; Tyler, Bro. J. R. Grimble. Right Wor. Bro. S. J. Gower, D.D.G.M., was the installing officer, and was assisted by the Grand Lodge officers.

On Christmas-eve, Monday, 24th inst., at half-past five o'clock, there will be a service of song in the German Bethesda chapel, followed by the lighting of a Christmas-tree in the adjoining Berlin Foundling House. His Excellency the Governor and Lady des Vœux have kindly promised to honour the occasion by their presence, and all friends of the institution are likewise cordially invited to be present.

In the House of Commons on the 12th November, in reply to Mr. Baumann, Baron H. De Worms said it had been arranged that Sir John Pope Hennessy should return on October 30; but he had been granted an extension of leave on the ground that his presence was necessary at the trial of an action at law to which he was a party, and which had been set down for trial that month. He was going back by the mail steamer leaving Marseilles on December 1.

In the debate in committee on the Bill for the protection of women and girls in the Singapore Legislative Council, Mr. Seah Liang Seah objected to Section 10, which provides that a list of the owners of such houses (brothels) shall twice a year be published in the *Gazette*, and moved accordingly. His Excellency did not see why the owners should "hide their lights under a bushel" if it were a legitimate business to embark in. (Laughter). The amendment failed to find a seconder, and was therefore not put.

In noticing that the permit for a steamer to ascend to Chung-king has been issued, *The Times* says:—If Mr. Little succeeds, the trade of a population of 70,000,000 is brought to our door; the manufactures of Lancashire, the Midlands, and Yorkshire, can be taken from London, Liverpool, or Glasgow 1,500 miles into the heart of Asia, and almost to the foot of the great Central Asian plateau, with a simple transhipment and a payment of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. His success means free and cheap communication between this vast and remote population and the manufacturing centres of the Western world as well as between it and the millions who inhabit the valley of the Lower Yangtsze to the sea. It means safety, rapidity, regularity, and cheapness of communication along 1,500 miles of one of the greatest waterways in the world, with all that these carry in their train among an enormous and wealthy population animated by a keen commercial spirit.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

LONDON, 11th December.

PERSIA.

It is reported that Russia has sent a menacing note to Persia stating that the Russian Government whilst anxious to guard the interests and prestige of Persia, at the same time desires to avoid being drawn into a conflict with England.

BERLIN, 13th December.

EAST AFRICA.

Prince Bismarck has resolved to restore German Authority in East Africa, either by taking over the Company's stations or by assisting the Company financially.

[HAVAS TELEGRAMS.]

PARIS, 12th December.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The situation of the Panama Company is critical. The shares have fallen to 150 frs. The Government is seeking a solution.

THE INDO-CHINA CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Navy and Colonies has appointed a commission to examine the customs tariff of Indo-China.

PARIS, 13th December.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the budget.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held in the Hongkong Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers, and statement of account to the 30th November, 1888, and of declaring dividend. Mr. A. Findlay Smith presided, and there were also present:—Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. F. de Sonnaville, and J. B. Coughtrie Directors; F. Anderson, R. Lyall, C. Mooney, J. D. Hutchison, A. G. Apcar, Cheong Kai, Remedios and A. F. Soares.

The CHAIRMAN having read the report, which has already been published, said if there were no questions to be put he would ask one of the shareholders to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. APCAR—I see, Mr. Chairman, in the report that we have got an overdraft due to the bankers and to the General Managers. I should like to know what rate of interest is paid for this overdraft.

The CHAIRMAN—The ordinary bank rate, 7 per cent.

Mr. APCAR—Would it not be better to make a further call on the capital to pay the overdraft?

The CHAIRMAN—That is a matter of opinion. If the shareholders think so, of course, it could be done.

Mr. APCAR—It appears rather strange, Mr. Chairman, that some of the brokers outside the Company have known the state of the Company's finances and that a dividend of $4 per share was going to be paid, for the last three weeks, while shareholders, who are largely interested, have known nothing. I should like to know how these rumours got abroad.

The CHAIRMAN—You must ask some one else that, I cannot answer the question.

Mr. COUGHTRIE—I can only say that the amount of dividend to be declared was only decided upon at a Board meeting three or four days ago.

Mr. APCAR—I understand that three weeks ago certain rumours got abroad about the true state of the Company, and it is rather strange how these reports got out of the office.

Mr. SOARES—People have dealt in these shares accordingly. Lots of people have been selling on time knowing this, while the shareholders have been in complete ignorance. It is very discouraging.

The CHAIRMAN—I cannot answered the question. I know nothing about it.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Nothing has gone out from the Board. I imagine that these people made a calculation of their own as to what the dividend would be.

Mr. APCAR—I am afraid something has gone out from the office.

The CHAIRMAN—How long ago?

Mr. APCAR—Three weeks ago.

Mr. COUGHTRIE—Impossible. The matter was only decided at a meeting a few days ago.

Mr. SOARES—I was informed by Mr. Danby that he knew the dividend could not be more than $4 per share, and lots of people have been selling on this information, causing the shares to go down rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to state most emphatically that nothing has gone out of the office. Our meeting was on the 13th December, and it was only then that the Consulting Committee got the accounts in such form as to be able to propose the dividend.

Mr. APCAR—Does the item "Salaries and wages" include the commission to the general managers?

The CHAIRMAN—No, the general managers did not charge commission.

Mr. SOARES—Will they do the same in the future? They will surely charge commission in the future.

The CHAIRMAN—I did not charge commission as the amount was so small. I have not charged for anything I have done in the matter. I have been doing honorary work now for about three years, and I thought I would not charge anything for this year.

Mr. HUTCHISON—Speaking as a shareholder from the time the Company was first formed, I may say I am very pleased at the most satisfactory result of the first six months of a year that has been one of the worst years I remember. The initial difficulties of the undertaking were moreover immense. I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and the dividend proposed be paid.

Mr. ANDERSON seconded.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I think this year has been one of the worst we have had in China, and I think the Company has been very successful.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. SOARES proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Hon. P. Ryrie, Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, and Mr. J. de Sonnaville.

Mr. APCAR seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. COUGHTRIE—I beg to propose, owing to the regretted death of Mr. Vaucher, that the appointment of Mr. Lyall as auditor for the past year be confirmed and that he be elected auditor for the present year.

Mr. MOONEY seconded.

Carried *nem. com.*

Mr. HUTCHISON—There is one point, Mr. Chairman, I should like to have some information upon if it can be given without detriment to the interests of the Company. I notice that the amount for charges, interest, &c., is roughly speaking, $9,000. Can you give us any idea, a rough idea, as to what particular part of this amount will recur in the coming year. I do not wish for any information which may be detrimental to the interests of the Company, but I presume that in the charges there are considerable amounts which are not likely to recur in the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN—That is so. The railway is a new one and there were many difficulties owing to our being so far from home and having strange people working it, which caused additional expenses at the commencement. We have been economising during the last three months, we have reduced the amounts for coal, for instance, to one half, and the same with other expenses. The traffic has remained very steady. In the summer we took $3,000 per month, and during the winter $2,000, and the expenses during the last six months have been considerably less than before.

Mr. HUTCHISON—That is hardly what I want to get at. I presume in that $9,000 there are charges which are almost certain not to recur in the year before us. Are our changes likely to be as much? Will they be, that is, $18,000 for the year or thereabouts? I only wish to know roughly.

The CHAIRMAN—I cannot exactly say. I do not think they will exceed that, but I cannot say distinctly they will be less. The service is now better than it was.

Mr. HUTCHISON—With larger traffic, those charges are not likely to be exceeded?

The CHAIRMAN—No, I think they will be about the same.

Mr. SOARES—Won't the expenses be larger for the future? For the present the general managers have not charged any commission, but surely they will in the future.

The CHAIRMAN—The Commission is five per cent on the gross receipts. You can easily calculate what that will be. As the traffic increases the expenses as against receipts should be less. There is no further business, gentlemen, before this meeting. The dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. SOARES a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and the meeting then closed.

PRIZE DAY AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The prizes gained during the year by the pupils of the above College were distributed yesterday afternoon by H. E. the Governor. The schoolroom had been prettily decorated for the occasion, and there were a number of friends present. His Excellency occupied a platform at the upper end of the room, and with him were his A.D.C. Capt. Des Vœux and his Private Secretary Mr. Slingsby Bethell, the Very Reverend Father Burghignoli, Vicar Apostolic, Mr. A. G. Romano, &c.

Father Burghignoli said—I am much pleased in having the honour to address Your Excellency for the first time in our College, and all the more pleased because the examination this year has been one of the most successful in the history of the College, so affording renewed proof of the Christian Brothers' ability as teachers. If I am not mistaken Your Excellency has seen the work of this institution, the Christian Brothers, in other Colonies, and if so I take it for granted that your Excellency will agree with me that wherever they go they give a great impulse to education and achieve great success. For me, I have been perhaps only a looker on at the progress of our school since the arrival of the Christian Brothers in 1875, but I have seen with my own eyes the progress of the school and the increase in the number of pupils year by year and the steady advance in efficiency. I recollect having been asked when the Christian Brothers arrived, by the then brother superior, if the number of pupils would go up to 80. I, without being a prophet, answered at once that it would be a great deal larger, and in fact now we have an average of 120 Chinese pupils and 250 European pupils. As to the progress of the College since it has been under the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools, his yearly report shows the steady progress of the College. In the first year it was publicly remarked that in composition our pupils were very deficient, which was a thing not to be wondered at as our pupils for the most part are Portuguese; but now the state of things is quite different, as may be gathered from the words of the Inspector of Schools. Last year we had no public distribution of prizes, and perhaps you will allow me to mention in a few words what the result of the examination was. In the Chinese division 83 were examined and 79 passed; in the European division, 119 were examined and 117 passed. In the extra subjects 112 were examined and 103 passed. That, I think, was a very good result. This year I am happy to say the result is better still. In fact in the Chinese division all those who were examined in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th standards passed, only in the 1st standard 6 failed; so out of 82, 76 passed. In the European division all who were examined passed except one, so that out of 121 examined 120 passed. I am sure you will all congratulate the teachers and pupils success which overpassed their expectations. I must also add that 92 pupils were again presented for examination in extra subjects—Algebra, Physical Geography, Euclid, and Book-keeping—and 93 passed. I may also add that seven of our pupils have qualified for the Belilios Trust Examination and will be examined. All that is very satisfactory indeed, but much more so if I add to this the remarks made be the Inspector himself:—"In the lower classes, the European boys in standard I. specially, distinguished themselves. In the higher classes the uniformly excellent character of the analysis papers was specially prominent. So also in the case of the special subjects, the Algebra and Euclid papers of standards 4 and 6, and most especially the book-keeping exercises of Standard 6 were very good." I beg to add only one other word. "The inspector is of opinion that higher results yet would be obtained in all standards if no Portuguese boy were admitted into the English class unless he had passed the 3rd Standard in Portuguese." I must say I quite agree with the Inspector in this. And now I must congratulate the teachers on the success of their efforts and also the pupils on having so well responded to the care of their teachers. I will now ask your Excellency to distribute the prizes.

His EXCELLENCY said—The Vicar Apostolic, ladies, and gentlemen, I have only just this moment heard that it is desired that I should say a few words. As I have no knowledge of the subject beforehand they must be a very few words. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of coming here to-day and making at the same time the acquaintance of the youth of the Roman Catholic community, and to see for the first time this very handsome building, which has been put up by the Roman Catholics. It would be out of place for me here to enter for a moment into the question of the separate system of education. It has been settled with regard to this College, and I need scarcely say that after reading such a report as I have in my hand—a most remarkably favourable one—even if I desired it otherwise, there is not the slightest probability of my ever being likely as regards the Government to disturb it. The success of the school has been remarkable. I confess that in a mixed community like this by no means a large one, the first thought is that the cause of education would be likely to suffer from the division of effort, but it seems to me that in this case, possibly, the spirit of emulation largely, if not more than, compensates for what is lost by division. I am quite sure that in no case could the result be more successful. Father Burghignoli mentioned just now that he understood I had met the Society of Christian Brothers in other parts of the world. He is quite correctly informed. In the last Colony Her Majesty was pleased to entrust to my government I knew intimately the Christian Brothers there and was in the most cordial relations with them, and the remarkable work they have done in Newfoundland may afford the inhabitants of this Colony the strongest encouragement as to the result of their labours here. I believe that the very greatest good was done by their exertions, and I not only knew them but respected them more than I can say. Their effect on the young of the Catholic population since their arrival has been most extraordinary. Considering that this is a religiously conducted College, it would be absurd for me, even if I felt so disposed, to give you anything like a lecture either on religion or morals. I shall leave that to those who are very much better exponents, your good teachers. I do not know of anything I feel inclined to mention further except to refer to one matter which Father Burghignoli touched upon, namely, the fact that experience of the world has shown very clearly the great disadvantage of teaching children early studies in any language except their own. I think it highly desirable that the young Portuguese who to such a large extent furnish the pupils of this College should learn their early studies in the Portuguese language. My firm belief is after reading a great many reports of many schools that all children should be taught their first instruction in their own language and should at least learn in the first instance to express themselves in that language before attempting others. I am not only giving you my own experience but the conclusion that has been come to wherever the two systems have been tried. I have now merely to say, before handing you the prizes which I have to distribute, that I have not only reason to congratulate your teachers very heartily on the progress that has been made, but to say that I think they have reason to be congratulated on their pupils. Let me wish this institution, so happily started with such success, the greatest prosperity. Let me trust that you pupils will make the most of it while here and that you will have in the immediate future very happy Christmas holidays. (Applause).

His EXCELLENCY then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

PRIZE LIST.

STANDARD I.

S. Pinna—1st for Reading, Arithmetic, Penmanship and Orthography; F. Rangel—1st for Religious Instruction and Orthography; 2nd for Arithmetic; M. E. Chavez—2nd for Penmanship and Arithmetic; J. Pinna—2nd for Orthography and Penmanship; A. Gutiérres—Reading and Religious Instruction; E. Noronha—Reading; C. Barretto—Orthography; A. Cameron—Reading.

STANDARD II.

L. Silva—1st for Religious Instruction and Attendance; J. Silva—1st for Arithmetic and 2nd for Religious Instruction; E. Santos—1st for Dictation and 2nd for Home Tasks; F. Garcia—1st for Memory Lessons and Application; F. James—1st for Penmanship and Good Conduct; L. Lopes—1st for Home Tasks and 2nd for Attendance; P. Hyndham—1st for Reading; F. Pereira—2nd for Home Tasks; J. Noronha—2nd for Memory Lessons; A. Silva—2nd for Application; J. Castilho—2nd for Arithmetic; E. Lopes—2nd for Good Conduct.

STANDARD III.

G. Nolan—1st for Religious Instruction and Dictation; J. Graça—General proficiency; H. Jorge—1st for Arithmetic and Home Tasks; A. Gomes—Attendance and Application; A. Valleyo—Good Conduct and Application; J. Atayde—General improvement; C. Osmund—Good Conduct and Penmanship; G. Orestin—1st for Reading; J. Rocha—1st for Parsing; F. Evangelista—1st for Penmanship; A. Rochat—2nd for Parsing.

STANDARD IV.

L. Xavier—General proficiency; J. P. Xavier—Home Tasks; Hui-ah-wah—Good Conduct; G. Margues—Religious Instruction; C. White—2nd for Home Tasks; N. Gonsalves—1st for Arithmetic and Algebra; M. Baptista—2nd for Parsing and Dictation; V. Rozario—Good Conduct and Attendance; M. Vas—1st for Parsing; Chan Afuk—Good Conduct and Attendance.

STANDARD V.

A. Silva—1st for Religious Instruction and General proficiency; H. Piry—1st for Composition and Reading; 2nd for Algebra and Arithmetic; J. Jesus—1st for Analysis and Parsing, 2nd for Composition; J. Legrand—1st for Memory Lessons and Geography, 2nd for Religious Instruction; E. J. Figueiredo—1st for Arithmetic and 2nd for Geography; A. Farias—1st for Algebra and 2nd for Analysis; A. Osmund—1st for Good Conduct and Attendance.

STANDARD VI.

F. Marques—1st for Religious Instruction, Parsing, Dictation, Composition, and Application; 2nd for Penmanship: Silver Gilt watch presented by the Rev. Bro. Louis. A. Jesus—General proficiency, Books presented by Mr. A. G. Romano, Portuguese and Brasilian Consul. C. Rocha—1st for Analysis, Penmanship and Reading, 2nd for Composition, Arithmetic, Meanings, Dictation and Mapping: Books presented by Mr. D. Noronha. G. Yvanovich—1st for Arithmetic and Grammar and 2nd for Parsing: Books presented by Major Dempster. H. O. White—1st for Algebra, 2nd for History, Geometry and Physical Geography, Books presented by Mr. A. G. Romano. J. Medina—1st for Physical Geography, 2nd for Analysis, Grammar and Book-keeping, Books presented by Mr. J. J. Francis.

SPECIAL CLASS.

P. Pereira—Religious Instruction: Silver Watch presented by the Very Rev. Father Burghignoli. C. Marques—General proficiency and Application, Books presented by Dr. Stewart. H. Lopes—1st for History, Geography, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, 2nd for Algebra, Geometry and Application: Books presented by Mr. J. J. Francis. F. Danenberg—1st for Reading, Paraphrasing and Mapping, 2nd for Composition and Dictation: Books presented by Mr. G. Gonsalves. S. da Silva—1st for Analysis and Composition, 2nd for Parsing and Meanings: Books presented by Mr. D. Noronha.

PRIZES FOR FRENCH.

P. Graça—1st for Reading and Translation: Books presented by Mr. Verley, French Consul. F. Danenberg—2nd for Reading and Translation: Books presented by Mr. Visa, French Vice-Consul. J. Osorio—3rd for Reading and Translation: Books presented by Mr. Lisbord.

SECOND DIVISION.

F. James—1st for Reading and Translation: Book presented by Mr. Visa. A. Rochat—2nd for Reading and Translation: Book presented by Mr. Müller.

PRIZES FOR MUSIC.

P. Gomes—1st for Piano; C. White—1st for Violin.

CHINESE DIVISION.

STANDARD I.

Shang-wah-chiú—First prize for Reading, Dictation, and Arithmetic; Li Alai—Second prize for Arithmetic and Dictation; Tsing Moe Hon—Third prize for Attendance and Application.

STANDARD II.

Li Yü Hün—First prize for Arithmetic, Dictation, and Reading; Ho Chun Kwong—Second prize for Reading and Dictation; Leung Asoo—Third prize for Application.

STANDARD III.

Ip Woh Too—General improvement; Lai Ahing—Second prize for Dictation and Arithmetic; Tang Kwai Fong—Third prize for Application.

STANDARD IV.

Lai Ashou—First prize for General improvement; Ng King Sheung—Second prize for Reading Dictation and Arithmetic; Pun Achai—Third prize for Conduct and Geography.

The distribution finished, F. Danenberg, one of the pupils, read the following address:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission I should like to say a few words on behalf of my schoolfellows. Having passed the Government examination for which we strove, and accordingly received our rewards, let us say a few words regarding our gratitude. We have conspired in one and the same design, to thank you for the untiring interest you have taken in promoting, by the furtherance of education—the common good of the Colony. Amongst other acts of more than ordinary kindnesses which have characterised you, are the many good prizes with which, year by year, you have laden St. Joseph's. What thanks can be offered that will bear any proportion, we fail to see. In acknowledging your presents, we cannot find words to express, in adequate language, our feelings of gratitude for the liberal manner in which you have come forward to show, in the most encouraging way, your appreciation of the work done during the year which is now about to close upon us. As regards our scholastic acquirements, we have but little to say. Whilst we believe that some progress has been made in our studies, we cannot conceal from ourselves and your Excellency the fact that further knowledge and practice is not only possible but would be advantageous. We desire, while offering to your Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen our respectful thanks for your attendance here to-day, to say that your graceful presence infuses an immediate cheerfulness into us, and persuades us of your willingness to contribute in no small degree, to the advancement of the noble cause of education in this distant part of the Empire. To the many kind friends unable to be present, who have favoured the distribution of prizes with their generous support, we tender the expression of our sincere gratitude. In an address of this nature, and on an occasion like the present, we cannot pass over in silence Mr. Belilios and the Honourable Trustees, to whom we are deeply indebted. For the sympathy and kindly feeling you have been good enough to extend to the College, we are more than grateful, and shall always cherish with a due sense of benefits received the remembrance of prize day. It is needless to say our hearty good wishes towards your Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen will ever be good health, prosperity and all future happiness.

The pupils then sang a verse of "God save the Queen"; and three cheers for His Excellency brought the proceedings to a close.

PRIZE DAY AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A number of parents and friends assembled in St. Paul's College yesterday afternoon to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils in the different examinations, by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon. Among those present were Mr. Bateman (Head-Master), Pastor Hartmann, Dr. Chalmers, Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., Revs. J. B. Ost, W. Jennings, A. G. Goldsmith, Messrs. E. R. Belilios, G. Sharp, G. Lammert, A. J. May, E. Burnie, &c., and a number of ladies.

BISHOP BURDON said—I have first to call upon Mr. Bateman to read the report.

Mr. BATEMAN then read the following report:—

To the Secretary of the Syndicate appointed by the University of Cambridge to provide for the Examination of Schools.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before the Syndicate the following report of my examination of the Hongkong Public School.

REPORT.

The examination took place in July last and the work papers of the VI. Form reached me by parcel-post on the 1st of September, so that I was just able to send off the marks of that Form by the mail which left London on 8th September. The work papers of the lower Forms arrived later, and I now enclose herewith the complete mark list and my report upon the school.

The number of pupils had increased this year from 20 to 27. These were examined by printed papers (carefully graduated to suit the different Forms) in the following subjects: Scripture, English Grammar, English History, English Literature, Shakespeare, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Mensuration, Latin, French.

DETAILED REPORT.

Scripture.—Forms V. and IV. Some of the papers shewed much careful preparation, both of the Old and New Testament History, though not many boys proved quite sufficiently familiar with the text to be able to quote accurately.

English Grammar.—Great pains had evidently been bestowed upon this subject. The parsing was generally correct and each Form produced some excellent papers, while the analysis and much of the composition of the VI. Form were as good as would have been expected from any school at home.

English History.—The work of the VI. Form was very satisfactory. The lower forms, who took a different period, answered some questions well and gave several dates correctly, but still, on the whole, reached only a low average standard.

English Literature.—Form VI. At least three papers out of four shewed signs of a careful study of the text-book. One paper indeed was excellent, and in others I was surprised to find the several works mentioned so correctly assigned to their proper authors.

Shakespeare's "Henry V." Acts I-II. In Form VI. one paper was extremely good, and the rest very satisfactory. In Form V. the best paper sent up was distinctly good, and there were several others that contained at least some clear and satisfactory answers.

Geography.—Form VI. All the work was good and that of one boy very good indeed. In the lower Forms, although four boys did well and several others shewed thought and care in their answers, the average standard attained was not a high one.

Arithmetic.—Form VI. A paper of considerable difficulty was very well done, no boy gaining less than 55 per cent. of full marks upon it.

Form V. Here the average work would have been very satisfactory, but for one or two rather bad failures. One boy in particular did a very good paper. The chief weakness shewn was in the explanation of decimals.

The work of Form IV. varied a good deal, one or two papers being highly satisfactory, while some others were very feeble. Vulgar fractions seemed chiefly to need attention.

Algebra.—Form VI. A paper extending to Quadratics and the Summation of Series was moderately well done. The elementary parts of the subject seemed thoroughly well understood and the work was generally careful, but what I thought chiefly needed was practice in *factorising* and a wider experience of equations.

Form V. Several made good attempts at the easier questions set, (including the extraction of the square root), but the paper as a whole proved rather too difficult.

Form IV. Elementary questions were fairly well answered by a majority of the class.

Euclid.—Form VI. (Books I-IV.) Three boys gained over half marks. The propositions of books I. and II. were, as a rule, correctly written out in very good style, but those of books III. and IV. were not so well known.

In Form V. there were two satisfactory papers, though no riders were attempted.

In Form IV. the definitions were moderately good, but only one boy shewed any satisfactory acquaintance with the propositions.

Mensuration.—Three boys of Form VI. took a paper on this subject. The simpler questions were satisfactorily answered, but those on land-surveying and the higher parts of the subject were not attempted.

Latin.—Form VI. The one boy in this class who took up the subject was evidently a beginner, who found the syntax and irregular verbs beyond his reach. The translation, however, from Cæsar he did remarkably well and proved himself sound in elementary accidence.

Forms V. and IV. This was a very poor subject in both these classes. The declensions were not satisfactory and the verbs were very faulty. Composition was scarcely attempted.

French.—Form V. The work was uneven and generally poor. Little seemed known of the French verb, few idioms were correctly given, either in French or English, and much confusion was shewn in writing out the cardinal and ordinal numbers.

SUMMARY.

The work of Form VI. pleased me very much. Some of it was excellent and shewed a distinct advance on that of last year. The two lower Forms naturally showed a certain amount of weakness, which I have not hesitated to point out, but, on the other hand, they both contained some very promising pupils.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. J. SANDERSON, M.A.,
Late fellow of Clare College, Cambridge,
Brigton Rectory, Rimbolton,
September 29th, 1888.

A true copy.

J. N. KEYNES,
Assistant Secretary to the Syndicate.

Bishop BURDON—I have now to give the result of another examination which is not quite so satisfactory as the Cambridge Syndicate Examination. The Cambridge Examination goes to work in a very different way from the Government Examination and it is satisfactory, I think, to get both reports. We do not get too discouraged when we find that the failures are more than we expected on one side and we get stirred up to try and do better when we find that bad work is pointed out. You will remember that I pointed out that greater care was necessary in your examination, that examinations of the Cambridge Syndicate had perhaps rather a tendency to make you careless with reference to your elementary examination, and I urged you in the next to be exceedingly careful in your arithmetic and algebra to work out the forms. This year more care was taken, but in some cases the question was not worked out, the answer being given, and the sum not worked. Strange to say, the chief cause of failure was the same subject which is so emphatically praised in the report, that is, grammar. In grammar, out of 18 boys that were examined 9 failed. Some of them were bad failures, but I think that almost all might have been prevented with a little care. A boy must remember that in an examination he is thrown upon himself. The teacher cannot be always at his elbow, and it matters not how much time the teacher gives to the work if the boy does not help. Some of the subjects were very carelessly done, but grammar and dictation were the two subjects in which were most failures. The only others were in geography three failures, and in arithmetic one. Whether it is from the way the examinations are conducted that there is such a great difference between the two reports I cannot say. The facts are as I have stated and they should make you more careful in attending to the details and elementary part of your examination. With reference to these examinations it is important for us as having charge of the school and taking an interest in it, many here having children in it, to note that there is a difference in the very object of the two examinations. One tries marks, and gives prizes for good work generally, the other spots the bad work. A boy will get 80 marks for a paper in one examination which would be a failure in the Government examination, in which two mistakes on one paper causes a failure. No doubt they are very small and paltry mistakes which should not have been made, but having been made they must be punished. Another point in these two examinations seems to be this that one tries to bring out what you know, the other tries to bring out what you don't know; it does not try perhaps but it is so carried out that if you are not careful your ignorance is soon observed. With reference to the school this year we are working under a good many difficulties. We are not Chinese or Portuguese, and we are therefore small and always will be, and teachers are apt to fail. In the last year there have been cases of sickness both on the part of teachers and pupils. Work is consequently thrown upon Mr. Bateman who is almost alone. It is an exceedingly difficult matter for so many standards to be carried on at the same time. Mr. Bateman has had the third, fourth, fifth, and six standards almost entirely on his own hands. This is a very serious matter in a school where we are so shorthanded. Happily a second master is now on his way, and is expected by the mail which arrives on Christmas day. This will no doubt be a great relief to Mr. Bateman, and it is to be hoped that the work presented next year will be found to be very much improved on that account. That is all I want to say about the examinations. We want to be perfectly open to both boys and parents. Some of the mistakes made showed carelessness and want of thought, and all that can be done is to urge upon such boys to be careful for the future as these mistakes will come up and expose you some day.

The BISHOP then proceeded to distribute the prizes, of which the following is a list:—

FORM V.

Divinity (presented by Right Rev. Bishop Burdon)—1, Frank Lammert, 76; 2, Ernest Lammert, 65. English Grammar—1, Wallace, 83; 2, Frank Lammert, 77. English History—1, Frank Lammert, 69; 2, F. Horspool, 65. Shakespeare—1, Frank Lammert, 71; 2, H. Kennett, 66. Geography—1, F. Horspool, 77; 2, E. Lammert, 73. Arithmetic—1, E. Lammert, 73; 2, A. Wallace, 61. * Euclid—1, F. Lammert, 58; 2, F. Horspool, 44. * Algebra—1, E. Lammert, 37; 2, F. Lammert, 19. * Conduct—M. M. Xavier.

* Same paper set to Form VI.

FORM IV.

Divinity—1, Waggott, 39; 2, McInnes, 28. English Grammar—1, Rose, 72; 2, Machado, 74. English History—1, Waggott, 45; 2, Armstrong, 35. Geography—1, W. W. Smith, 60; 2, Waggot 46. Arithmetic—1, Rose, 74; 2, McInnes, 65. Algebra—1, Armstrong, 67; 2, Alves, 53. Euclid—1, Waggott, 47; 2, W. Smith, 18. Conduct—Armstrong.

FORM III.

Scripture—C. Cooke; Grammar—A. Burnie; Geography—W. Stopani; Arithmetic—J. A. S. Alves; Dictation—A. Burnie; Reading—C. Cooke; Writing—J. A. S. Alves; Conduct—J. A. S. Alves.

FORM II.

Scripture—A. Lindburg; Grammar—H. A. Lammert; Arithmetic—C. Burnie; Dictation—H. A. Lammert; Reading—L. Miles; Writing—J. Millar; Conduct—H. A. Lammert.

FORM I.

Scripture—B. Belilios; Arithmetic—F. J. Lembke; Dictation—F. J. Lembke; Reading—R. Belilios; Writing—E. Herbst; Conduct—E. Herbst.

After having distributed the prizes the BISHOP said that two gentlemen in the Colony had offered prizes in money to the first two boys that passed in the Cambridge Local Examination. These two are Fritz Lammert and Frank Lammert. [The two boys having come forward the Bishop continued.] There is no doubt that the Cambridge Local Examination can be pushed too far. It is the bright boys who work for it and the others lag behind; still if the bright boys behave well and show a good example perhaps the duller ones may be encouraged by their success. Mr. McEwen is not in the colony at present, and I have great pleasure therefore in handing to you (Fritz Lammert) on his behalf a cheque for $50, and to you (Frank Lammert) a cheque for $25 on behalf of Mr. Granville Sharp. I may add that the blue ribbon of prizes the Government Scholarship, worth £1,000, was gained by G. F. Lobb, one of the boys of this school.

Mr. J. B. Ost here handed a note to the Bishop, who said that Mr. Ost had suggested to him that the first place in the Cambridge Local Examination was obtained by a boy from the Diocesan Home, who had obtained higher marks than either of those who had just received the money prizes, and he thought it would be a good thing if some similar prize could be presented to him. He (the Bishop) was sure that if anyone was willing to take the matter up he should be very grateful. He had now only to make the pleasing announcement that the holidays had commenced and would terminate on the 7th January. He wished them all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Mr. BATEMAN moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop for coming there that day, and he was sure they all felt indebted to him for the interest he took in the welfare of the school.

Dr. CHALMERS seconded, and the vote was carried.

Cheers having been given for the Bishop, the ladies, and Mr. Bateman, the proceedings terminated.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary yearly meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, 5, Stanley-street, on the 29th December:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders a statement of the company's accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1888.

The nett profit for the year, after writing off $3,623.64 for depreciation, is $3,534.37.

Shareholders will recollect that the working of the company up to the 30th November last year showed a loss of $13,186.91. Although the profits of 1888 would admit of a dividend being paid, the directors have, in view of the heavy losses of the first year of the company's working, deemed it politic to recommend that the profits of 1888 be applied to the partial extinction of the debts contracted in consequence of the losses of 1887. By such a disposal of profits the directors believe that the company will be placed on a sounder financial basis than if they were paid away in dividend.

The herd of cattle has been slightly increased and is in a healthy condition. Though still short of the demand the supply of milk has been greater than last year, and, it is believed, has given general satisfaction.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. James Cantlie has joined the Board.

Dr. P. Manson and Mr. W. H. Ray retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. S. J. Gower, who offers himself for re-election.

PATRICK MANSON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1888.

ASSETS.	$ c.
Cattle	17,420.47
Property, farm lot 38	14,496.29
Road-making to seaside, water supply on the "Farm," &c., &c.	1,000.00
Building 4 cow houses, stables, &c.	3,000.00
Butter making machinery, and other dairy utensils	2,750.00
Furniture	250.00
Accounts receivable at date	2,972.14
Profit and loss account	9,602.54
	$51,491.44

LIABILITIES.	$ c.
Capital, fully paid-up	30,000.00
Loan on mortgage	8,000.00
Loans by the directors	18,000.00
Cash	39.68
Accounts payable at date	451.76
	$56,491.44

WORKING ACCOUNT.	$ c.
To balance forward from last year	13,186.91
To maintenance	9,689.35
To salaries and wages	7,806.88
To charges	2,346.31
To interest	2,042.11
To bad debts	58.41
To written off cattle, stock, buildings, and expenses for improvements on "Farm"	3,623.64
	$38,753.59

	$ c.
By proceeds of produce	29,133.30
By transfer fees	17.75
By balance to profit and loss account	9,602.54
	$38,753.59

E. W. MAITLAND, Secretary.

MR. LEIGH'S REPORT ON THE PROPOSED SEPARATE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

(Continued.)

It was only on receipt of two letters, which are given, that Mr. Leigh says he became aware of an entire change in the scheme of sewerage.

The first letter, dated 19th March, 1888, signed by Mr. Cooper, requires amendments to the drainage system as shown on the plans submitted by Messrs. Danby and Leigh of certain proposed buildings, to adapt them to the separate system. The second letter, dated 24th July, also signed by Mr. Cooper, referring to an application for permission to erect verandahs over Crown land, says that the Surveyor-General can only recommend that such encroachment be allowed on compliance with the requirements in respect of drainage mentioned in the previous letter.

Mr. Leigh then continues his report as follows:—

Mr. Cooper admits that the existing drains of the City are constructed in a substantial manner, and, that as surface water drains, their construction leaves little to be desired, though they may no longer be suitable as sewers. I may remark that the Surveyor-General, in his letter covering Mr. Cooper's report, mentions the many miles of modern main sewers constructed, and apparently does not agree with Mr. Cooper that these sewers are unsuitable for the conveyance of sewage, and I quite agree with this opinion.

The objections to the combined system of drains, for the conveyance of sewage, are mentioned in the report as follows:—

1.—That the numerous outlets along the Praya render the condition of the foreshore objectionable.

2.—That the large sizes of the sewers cause considerable deposit during the dry season.

3.—That no efficient means of ventilation exist.

With reference to objection 1, I am unwilling to admit that there is any foreshore worthy of mention from Kennedy Town to the City Hall. The amount of silt that is brought down from the hill sides by the large main drains, being chiefly dispersed by the action of the waves and of the tidal current, the balance having been easily removed by the use of one small "Priestman" dredger.

The construction of the proposed reclamation would render the formation of any new foreshore absolutely impossible, owing to the depth of water.

In my opinion, the reasons of the objection are:—That the outfalls are not constructed in a suitable manner, no attempt being made to convey the dry weather or normal flow, which is practically sewage, into deep water; and that the large number of the floating population, constantly near the Praya wall, cause a large amount of fæcal matter and garbage to be deposited there. Also, that there is an utter absence of ventilation of the sewers, and defective connection of houses, rendering the sewage matter offensive.

I fail to see, as inferred by Mr. Cooper, that any state of the numerous outlets along the Praya is a reason why the existing sewers should not be used for the conveyance of sewage.

With reference to objection 2, the sewers mentioned are, no doubt, chiefly the large rain water drains, shewn in blue lines on Plate 1, (these I in no case propose to use for sewage). There are, I am aware, some large drains which, owing to the unsuitable course taken necessitating flat gradients, should be diverted and altered.

I would mention, as an instance, the drains in Jervois-street and Bonham Strand. Instead of conveying the drainage of the district by the most direct way into the harbour, the sewers run nearly parallel with the Praya, discharging at Possession Point. As this district is low lying, the sewers are nearly level, and cause great trouble from silting up. I have mentioned that I consider exactly similar trouble will be experienced with Mr. Cooper's proposed intercepting sewers of flat gradients.

Mr. Chadwick mentions the sewers in this district in the following terms:—"Much inconvenience and expense is caused by the necessity for cleaning out periodically the portions of the sewers where they cross the low districts about Bonham Strand."

I fail to see why, even granted that there be considerable deposits during the dry season in the large sized sewers of the lower levels, that this is a reason for not using the bulk of the sewers, already constructed, for the conveyance of sewage.

With reference to objection 3, Mr. Cooper alleges, as a reason for not using the existing sewers, that no efficient means of "ventilation exists." This is obviously no reason for not so altering the present sewers, as the cost of making ventilators cannot be so expensive as the construction of new sewers and ventilators.

The statement that no efficient means of ventilation exists, is supported by Mr. Chadwick in the following words, which naturally apply to the date of his report:—"There are no special ventilator openings either inlet or outlet, nor does the necessity for ventilation appear to have been recognised. The drains which receive the water from the ravines above the town, have open outlets at their upper ends or intakes, and so they are to some extent ventilated. Where the drains do not run up the hill sides there is no proper ventilation. For instance, the drain along Old Bailey Street terminating in the Caine Road. In one instance, that in Peel Street, the natural ventilation of the sewer has been prevented purposely by the construction of a trap at the top, thus the uprising sewer gas has no means of escape except by untrapped house drains and gully holes."

The only attempt at ventilation, made up to the present date, are the few shafts built within the last year at the upper ends of the main drains, and it requires no argument to show that these only ventilate a very little distance, and the open ends of the drains as before were practically equally efficient, the only advantage gained by the shafts being the very small difference in the density of the gases for the additional height. These shafts, as I stated in my evidence before the Fever Commission, cannot ventilate any of the side junctions to the main drains, as the gases would then be called upon to descend the side branches, and ascend the main drains.

The opinion of Sir Robert Rawlinson is, that:—"Sewers formed along steep gradients therefore require to have more care bestowed on the means of ventilation than other sewers laid along flat districts to prevent the dangerous accumulation of sewage gases in the upper districts. Ordinary main sewer ventilation should be provided in all cases at intervals not greater than 100 yards.

"The ends of sewers and drains at their lowest outlets must be so protected that the wind cannot blow in and force any sewage gases back to the streets and houses. Flap valves of other contrivances may be provided to cover and protect outlet ends of sewers and drains and so prevent the wind from blowing in."

This is a special requirement in the drainage of this city, as the upper levels are 400 feet above the Praya, and during the North-east monsoon, when the drains are the foulest for want of rain water, the wind is blowing directly into the present open ends of all the outfall sewers:—

"It has been suggested that free and open sewer and drain ventilation will so taint the atmosphere within and over a town as to cause houses at a lower level to pollute those situated on the higher levels. Any serious injury from this need not be feared, as with abundant means of ventilation, the air, within the sewers, will be comparatively pure.

"Sewer and drain ventilation are insisted upon over and over again in these suggestions, because the work is so important and is so generally absent or even wilfully neglected.

"There are many towns in which the sewers are not ventilated because the inhabitants refuse to have any open sewer ventilator at the street surface. This is a sad mistake, as a town, having unventilated sewers and house drains connected with them also unventilated, must have disease in excess."

The above remarks of Sir Robert Rawlinson, in his Suggestions for typical drainage system, prove the absolute necessity for ventilation of sewers.

I was surprised to read the evidence of Mr. Cooper before the Fever Commission, that he considered serious harm would arise from openings in the streets in the present condition of the house drains, as it is obvious from the opinion of Sir Robert Rawlinson that the sewers have to be ventilated at some time, and no amount of defective house connection can justify the absence of such ventilators, which any way must improve the air in the sewers.

I do not agree with the statement of Mr. Cooper that the gases would be drawn into the house by reason of the air being warmer, as the temperature of the interior of the houses is usually lower than that of the open street, for the greater portion of the year.

With reference to the proposed works of Mr. Cooper, the words of his report are:—

"After careful consideration of the whole of the foregoing facts and a close study of the locality, I am of opinion that the ends of efficiency and economy will be best met by:—

"1.—The construction of a new system of pipe sewers admitting only a limited quantity of surface water and by adopting outfalls for such a system at suitable points east and west of the city.

"2.—The utilization of the existing drains for conveying the natural streams through the city and for carrying off surface and subsoil water."

The proposed works are, therefore, the carrying out of what is known as the "Separate System."

Wherever the Separate System is capable of being conveniently carried out, it is unquestionable the more sanitary system, and I strongly recommend its adoption for the Yellow [European] areas, but I maintain, and hope to prove, that the Separate System is totally unsuited, not to say impossible, over the Red [Chinese] area.

Mr. Cooper mentions, as an objection to the use of the same sewers for sewage and subsoil, that in case of stoppage of foul water the sewage may flow back into the subsoil drains, and sewage gas escape through them into the houses. I entirely disagree with this opinion as a reason for not adopting the present sewers on the Combined System for the Chinese districts. The only places where subsoil drains are required are in the higher districts, which I propose to deal with under the Separate System; besides, efficient ventilation to the sewers would obviate any such nuisance.

The entire area coloured Red is built over in a manner quite unknown at home. The width of a Chinese house is 15 feet from centre to centre of the side walls, leaving about 13ft. 6in. in the clear; they are either built back to back, or have a yard or lane of about 6 feet wide. By the New Building Ordinance this width is slightly increased for lots acquired from the Government after the passing of the Ordinance, but that cannot therefore affect the present City.

The back yards are used for washing and domestic operations, and are the receptacles of the refuse of the houses. There is usually to be found the latrine of the house, and in days not long past, the well.

Mr. Chadwick's description is as follows:—"As the upstair lodgers have no convenience of getting rid of their rubbish, much is stuffed down into the down pipe, choking it, causing it to leak and saturate the walls with the filthy fluid. For the same reason also the house drain is frequently obstructed."

The back yard measuring 13ft. 6in. by 6ft. 6in. is little better than a sink, and, compared with the average number of inhabitants, would not contain more area per head than an English kitchen sink.

To attempt to separate the rain water from this sewage, in the manner Mr. Cooper proposes (and has already obliged my firm to construct) by a continuous open channel, running from house to house and discharging into the street channels, will be impossible to work in practice.

The Surveyor-General describes this proposal in the following words:—"His roof drainage and the rain which falls upon his back yard may in most cases be allowed to escape over the surface through gutters into the side channels and thence into the nearest of the numerous street gratings which everywhere communicate with the storm-water drains."

Chinese houses are usually built in blocks, and to drain, by an open channel through the division walls, would cause endless trouble. Should a stoppage of only a few minutes take place, in a division wall towards the end of a long line of houses, the ground floors of these houses would be flooded, and this, with the tropical showers we sometimes get here, such as 8 inches in five hours, and 5 inches in three hours, would not take many minutes, a few leaves or sticks might be sufficient.

The damage to merchandise, which is always stored on the ground floor of every Chinese house, would be very large, and the Chinese would naturally resent any such system, and block up the openings in the division walls on the higher side of their yards; surreptitiously making some rough drain connecting with the pipe sewer. This, when once effected would be very hard to discover.

The use of the back yards by an open drain would be strongly opposed by the tenants. Each house may be a separate property and it has never been the custom to insert any easement clauses in conditions of sale.

I may mention that I have consulted several Chinese, who are large owners of property, and their opinion is very strong against anything in the nature of a continuous open channel in back yards.

With the exception of the back yards, the whole of Chinese property is covered by the houses and the kitchens (which are usually 6 feet deep). The number of stories vary from two to four. The more valuable neighbourhood has houses with the greater number of stories. Each story is usually subdivided by an intermediate floor, the subdivision is caused by the old and also the New Building Ordinance, which fix the thickness of walls for each story, instead of for the height of the building. Plans are therefore first made for a three storied house; each story being made high enough, to allow of subdivision after they are completed.

Access is gained to the kitchens in the upper floors (in those houses which possess back yards) by bridges, each of which takes 5 feet off the area of the back yard open to the sky. From this bridge, the dirty water and refuse are thrown into the back yard, the down pipes from the kitchens generally being chocked or removed. It must be borne in mind that each floor is usually let separately, there being no stairs down the back of the houses.

Even the roofs are very generally used for various purposes, such as drying and curing of fish, manufacturing various articles of food, dyeing and bleaching of goods, and the immense amount of manufactures which require light and air. Latrines on the roof are common, and the usual connection for the urinal of each floor is the down pipe from the roof.

The minute description and careful plans given by Mr. Chadwick of Chinese houses, show, very forcibly, the difficulty of attempting any such refinements of sanitary science as the Separate System involves.

The lanes and streets, dividing the houses, are also very narrow, and a large amount of dirty water and refuse is thrown into the streets, and consequently finds its way into the drains. Mr. Chadwick remarks:—"Washing and other domestic operations are conducted on the side walks."

The multifarious occupations, all necessitating the production of refuse and garbage, which are carried on in a Chinese Street would astonish the stranger, unaccustomed to the modes and habits of Chinese life; the consequence being that the streets are necessarily in a dirty condition, and to allow the washings from these streets and lanes into drains, suitable for rain water only and unprovided with ventilators, would of itself very soon cause a nuisance.

Sir Robert Rawlinson says:—"The duplicate systems of sewers are seldom required. The sewer proper would then be without the flushing and cleansing given by the roof water during falls of rain, and the washing off land, ditches, roads, and gutters during the first falls of heavy rains would in many cases be as polluted as the sewage in the true sewers."

In a paper printed in the Minutes of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the sewering of Towns on the Separate System by Mr. A. E. White, the following remark occurs:—"It probably is necessary in almost all cases (in order to avoid an unreasonably complicated arrangement of branch drains) to admit the water from back roofs and back yards to the sewers, even where there are separate drains for surface water."

From the remarks above on the construction and working of Chinese houses, I trust I have shown how very difficult it is, even with the present Combined System, to effect the drainage of tenements. The Separate System of drainage is a refinement which most towns, even at home, shrink from adopting, and which the Chinese are utterly unsuited for. I have shown that there cannot be, in purely Chinese districts, any rainfall which would not be polluted, and the remarks of Sir Robert Rawlinson on this head are greatly to the point. Therefore, if the rain water drain is liable to pollution, it immediately becomes a sewer, and the carrying out of the Separate System would only mean providing two sets of sewers.

As the question of house drains has been but briefly mentioned in Mr. Cooper's report, I will only add my testimony to the badness of their construction and design, speaking generally, but to "Attribute the chief cause of foul emanations from the main sewers opening in the streets and elsewhere" to the house drains, is hardly fair; as the main sewers are also very defective in places, and practically unprovided with any system of ventilation.

The course adopted for some years has been that wherever foul gas was complained of, trapping the street gullies was resorted to, thus reducing even the small amount of ventilation that existed, instead of constructing proper ventilators.

I again quote from Sir Robert Rawlinson:—"If sewer air at any ventilator or any other point should be offensive, additional means for ventilation on this sewer are required, and should as soon as possible be supplied. Trapping should not be resorted to in any case."

My general experience is that very few traps laid down in Chinese houses are allowed to remain intact. My firm has within the last few years laid down, in new Chinese houses some hundreds of cast iron traps, and I will undertake to prove that nearly all the gratings are broken, and the bottom of the traps knocked out. The custom being to make the house drains take refuse of every description, such as vegetable matter, fruit skins, &c., the traps at once become clogged and the blame is laid on them. Quite recently I discovered in a first class Chinese house, the cast iron trap laid down by my firm about four months before had been removed, and a grating of exactly similar pattern on top, but with a plain connection to the sewer had been substituted, the trap having no doubt caused trouble and inconvenience.

From the above remarks, and my experience generally, which would be borne out by any person interested in and acquainted with Chinese property, it is plain that any house drain and connection must be of the most simple character, and in no case permitted inside the dwelling house.

If the main sewers in the streets and lanes are thoroughly well ventilated, I would go so far as to say that for the purely Chinese districts it would be well for the Government to recognize the above facts, and not to attempt anything in the nature of traps, but to enforce the construction of good pipe connections properly jointed with strong iron gratings at the open ends.

The drainage, with the rapid discharge, owing to the steep gradients of the streets, the short distance to the sea by adopting numerous outfalls, and the absence of fecal matter, would not have time to decompose; therefore, with the sewers fully ventilated, no absolute necessity for trapping is required.

I realize that no system of drainage will alter the nature of the odours of the Chinese quarter, which are not necessarily unhealthy, as evidenced by experience of Canton, where the surface of the narrow streets is formed by the granite covers of the main sewers, and the large open joints of the cover stones ensure very thorough ventilation to the sewers, which are therefore practically open channels.

I disagree entirely with the opinion of Mr. Cooper, that practically nothing can be done with the main drainage, till the house connections are first put in order. Sir Robert Rawlinson distinctly states:—"In sewering a town or village, the main sewers should first be completed, side junctions for branch drains, and house junctions having in all cases been provided, and indicated on the plan. House drains in detail may then be proceeded with."

This appears to me to be but common sense, as until the level of the main sewers are settled and the junctions put in, it is impossible to lay out the house drains to the best advantage, and it is useless to discharge, through the most perfect house drains, sewage matter into imperfect or unventilated sewers. If sewage gas be formed it has to be discharged somewhere, and if not in the streets then in the back yards.

I would in carrying out the drainage of this City, take an outfall, re-model it, ventilate, repair or reconstruct the main sewers and tributaries; when this work has been completed, then by suitable laws, the owners of tenements should be compelled to connect in a proper manner to the sewers, in accordance with by-laws passed. I may mention it was with regret that I noticed that the Sanitary Board has lately passed by-laws forcing the Separate System on house owners). Whether traps are insisted on or gratings only, as I propose, is merely a detail; the effect in a few years will be the same, only I would by clear instructions and efficient supervision insist on the proper construction of the drains and connections.

By taking each outfall, and consequently each natural line of drainage separately, the remodelling of the drainage of the Chinese portions of the city would become a comparatively simple operation, and could be completed in a far less period of time than the difficult scheme proposed by Mr. Cooper.

Not having been permitted to examine the estimates of Mr. Cooper's Scheme, and the drawings giving no details, I am unable to discuss this absolutely necessary part of any Engineering work, but I will unhesitatingly state that the works he proposes cannot be carried out for the total figures in his estimate, viz., $230,000 exclusive of the North Point Pumping Station, and that $400,000 will be nearer that cost; and the complete scheme including the proposed North Point Sewer and Pumping Station about $550,000 will be approximately the cost. The scheme as proposed by me would not only dispense with all the necessary pipe sewers of the Separate System of the entire Red area, but also the very expensive collecting sewers along the lower levels for the purpose of discharging at four points only, and no pumping station would be required; therefore, whatever figure his scheme may cost, that proposed by me can be done for about half the amount, and I trust I have proved will be more efficient in results, viz., the rapid drainage and disposal of the sewage matter and rainfall of the City:—

In conclusion I will briefly sum up the arguments of this report:—

1.—That owing to the dissimilarity in point of acreage to population, the Chinese districts coloured Red may be dealt with in a different manner from the European districts coloured Yellow. The Red containing 373 persons per acre and the Yellow 93, or a difference of just four times.

2.—That the customs, habits and mode of living of the people occupying the two districts are entirely dissimilar.

3.—That the Separate System for the European districts, and combined for the Chinese, are the most suitable, and the two districts are thereby disconnected, there being no communicating drains of any sort between the entirely Chinese parts of the City and those principally occupied by Europeans. This might prove of great benefit should certain epidemics break out, and would prevent sewage gases ascending from the Chinese thickly populated districts up the steep sewers (which act almost as chimneys) to the Europeans living above; this being a cause tending to make the upper levels the more unhealthy.

4.—That the subsoil water which crops out almost entirely in the yellow areas can easily be dealt with by connecting it direct to the rain water drains.

5.—That the Yellow portions are eminently suited to the adoption of the Separate System, while any attempt at separation of the Red portions must prove a failure.

6.—That the two systems are more economical than the adoption of the Separate System for the entire City, and that it will do away with the many very serious complications that would arise in the narrow streets, and thickly populated portions of China Town.

7.—That separation in the Chinese districts is unnecessary and uncalled for, is extremely difficult and expensive to carry out, with the four outfalls proposed, which necessitate intercepting sewers and perhaps pumping.

8.—That the adoption of the Combined System, with numerous proper outfalls, would ensure the complete and rapid disposal of the sewage of the Chinese districts, and utilize, in a thorough manner, the large amount of excellent work done by the Government during the past six years.

9.—That the scheme of drainage proposed by me would be less costly, more effective, and easier of execution than the very expensive scheme of Mr. Cooper.

I shall, if required, be willing to furnish complete detailed plans, specification, and estimates, for the complete drainage of the City:—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. K. LEIGH,
Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.

SUPREME COURT.

21st December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. J. LEACH, ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

BERCOVITZ v. TANIGACHI KAKIOHI.

This was a claim for $24 for alleged breach of contract and damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship said that the breach of contract had been practically admitted and that the only matters for him to consider were the alleged damages sustained. There was in the bill an item for $12.50 for loss of business sustained during the four or five days that elapsed after defendant left his services and before he could obtain another servant. With regard to that question it was impossible for the court to tell, without any evidence, what the profits of the business were, and as the plaintiff was sick at the time he could not know the amount of custom he had lost. The court could not therefore grant the costs the second and third items were $6 for the passage of defendant from Nagasaki to Hongkong and $5.50 for expenses on the way. These items could not be reckoned as damages at all as they were not a pecuniary and immediate result of the breach of contract. There had been, however, undoubted breach of agreement, and the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay one cent and the costs of the action, fixed at $15.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion expressed by our Correspondent.]

FOREIGN MATES ON BRITISH STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Mr. Layton's little effort at legislation in re the Merchant Shipping Ordinance I hope will not succeed. I look on it as quite uncalled for, and though seemingly a simple enough matter it can easily be made a basis for working much abuse. The only allegation he makes in support of his proposal worthy of mention is, "It seems that ships and steamers are often delayed here for want of an officer or mate who hold a British certificate;—a good point, I admit, if proven, but so far it is only an assertion and one, I venture to say, open to challenge and refutation. What Mr. Layton's experience "somewhere in the vanished past" may have been is little to the purpose, a reminiscence of "dear dead long ago" when Hongkong was a very different place from what it is now. But he says further on, "A ship may be detained for months. (Is that so, Mr. Layton P),—because very often there is nobody to be got here, the men being all employed, and the consequence is a very serious detention and pecuniary loss. It is a case that might happen to any ship." Of course it might, but there is a proverb anent things that might happen and don't that fits in very aptly here. I think I may safely assert that it is seldom that Hongkong is without four or five mates looking out for a job, and before any such invidious rule is made to meet such a cloudy contingency it is surely not asking too much to require that the need of it should be fully demonstrated.

Exception may be taken on many points more or less practical. I will only notice one, and ask how the matter is to be dealt with from a disciplinary point of view. Supposing the foreigner to be in fault in any matter involving his certificate, what then? He can simply smile and ask, "What are you going to do about it?" His certificate cannot be touched, so, not only is he supplanting the British mate, but he is absolutely in a more favoured position; that is clear. I would, not, however, ask Mr. Layton to admit it, as he says that he "can't understand why a mate holding a certificate, say, from the French Government should be an improper person for the place any more than one holding a British certificate." I think I can. The British mercantile community has of late been very much exercised at undue privileges being granted to foreign mail steamers in the port. Mr. Layton is a representative of that body, and he does not present a very edifying spectacle trying to push a helpless body of men into very much the same position that he is seeking to escape from. I mean no derogation or disparagement of the men holding foreign certificates, but if they want to sail in British ships they have the privilege of passing just the same as British subjects themselves. Let them do it.

He has also, as part of his scheme a plan for making the Harbour Master the adjudicator on the amount of wages a mate ought to demand. Now, I ask is not this carrying things a little too far? Mr. Layton is a merchant, and as such a student of the laws of demand and supply. Sailors are so as used to have the law quoted at them if they have the bad taste to wish for a higher rate of wages than when they find that somehow it is not meant to work up as well as down their confidence in its infallibility is apt to be shaken. Mr. Layton in his office conducting his business and the merchant mate studying how he may add to his not imposing pile of dollars are both striving at the solution of the same problem. Mr. Layton is also a ship agent, and if he had ships disengaged when there was a dearth of freight room I presume he would get as high a rate as he could, consistently with keeping on good terms with the charterers, knowing that if he made a sharp turn with them it would be remembered against him. Just so the mate; why should he not get the highest market price for his wares? He may be given credit for enough sense not to antagonize his employer by exorbitant demands. Why should not one be as free as the other? at least as regards law. Possibly Mr. Layton may be alarmed at the wild trumpetings of "Fifty dollars," and seeks in advance to secure a defence against that grand combination of mates that he proposes to organize that is going to do—I forget what, shake the world to its centre I think—"in the sweet bye and bye." He need not be disquieted about that.

I trust that the remedy proposed for a suppositicious case may not be accepted. I see no necessity for it now, and as for the future, why "No need to shake hands with the devil before you meet him," and I think Mr. Layton might find more worthy aims for his ambition than trying his "prentice hand." I fancy it is his first attempt to get on record as a legislator, on an attack (for it is an attack) on a body of men who are from the necessities of their position little able to defend themselves, who are doing their part (not an enviable one) in the world's work, and to whom a very scanty meed of appreciation or consideration is doled out.

Much more might be said on the subject, but I have already, I am afraid, trespassed on your good nature. Apologising for so doing and wishing that some more able advocate than myself had come forward on the mates' part.—I am, yours &c.,

L.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1888.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Oxus*, with the London mail of the 17th November, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams are from the *Ceylon Observer*:—

BOMBARDMENT OF LINDI BY THE GERMANS.

ZANZIBAR, 29th November.

In consequence of the natives having fired on a German man-of-war the Germans have bombarded the town of Lindi.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1st December.

The *Novoe Vremya* urges that Russian diplomacy be used in Persia to retrieve the ground lost through the opening of the river Karun to trade, and the refusal of the Shah to consent to the establishment of a Russian consulate at Meshed.

ANTI-BOULANGIST DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, 2nd December.

Thirty thousand people, including Deputies and Senators, under the auspices of Government marched in procession to-day to the cemetery at Montmartre, where they placed wreaths on the monument erected to the memory of M. Baudin, the defender of the barricades in 1851. There were no Boulangists present. In speeches that were made Boulangrism was denounced as Cæsarism. A conflict afterwards took place between some students and Boulangists. In all other respects Paris is quiet.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, 3rd December.

President Cleveland in his message to Congress says that a revision of the Tariff is necessary in order to relieve the unjust and dangerous surpluses in the Treasury. Peaceful relations exist with all States, and the questions now pending are compatible with amicable negotiation. He believes that the Fisheries Treaty furnishes a practical settlement on a basis honourable to both parties. He comments in strong terms on the conduct of Lord Sackville, and justifies the action taken by the American Government in the matter. In conclusion Mr. Cevelaud urges a revision of the naturalization laws and favours the suspension of silver coinage.

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

CAIRO, 4th December.

The Egyptian Budget for 1889 shows a surplus of £3,000. The military expenditure has increased to half-a-million sterling.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 21st December.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—

This year's New Malwa...$640 per picul, allce. of [1 catty.

Last year's New Malwa...$630 per picul, allce. of [2¼ catties.

Old and Older Malwa.....$630 per picul, allce. of [3 catties.

Patna (New) .....$570 per chest.
Benares (New) ..... 551½ " "
Benares (Old)..... 553½ " "

EXCHANGE:

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0
Bank Bills, on demand	3/0¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/0¼
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1¼
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3.85
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3.94
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	74½
Credits, 60 days' sight	75⅝
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	223
Bank, on demand	223½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	223
Bank, on demand	223½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72⅝
Private, 30 days' sight	72⅞
SOVEREIGNS	6.48

SHARES.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—159 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$90 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$75 per share, sales.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 97½ per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$165 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 146 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$97 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$79 per share.

Straits Marine Insurance Company, Limited—$25 nom.

Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited—$164.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. prem., buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—122 per cent. prem.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—$160 per share, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—$65½ per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$130 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$170 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$193 per share.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$90 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$97 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$85 per share.

Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samaritan Mining Company, Limited—$9 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$32 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—$174 per share, buyers.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—[illegible] per share, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—12 per cent. premium, nom.

Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—100 per cent. prem., sales.

Hongkong High Level Tramways Company, Limited—275 per cent. prem.

East Borneo Planting Company, Limited—$65 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$43 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$12½ per share.

Songei Koyah Planting Company—$40 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM SYDNEY FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

December 21st.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.19
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.12
Barometer—9 P.M.	30.21
Thermometer—9 A.M.	60
Thermometer—1 P.M.	63
Thermometer—9 P.M.	54
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	54
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	57
Thermometer—9 P.M. (Wet bulb)	56
Thermometer—Maximum	64
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	52

HONGKONG COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th December, 1888, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level, 32° and 29.9 Feet.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wiju	30.15	17	—	—	0	b	—
Tokio	29.79	—	—	—	0	—	—
Nagasaki	30.21	—	—	N	2	—	0.03
Shanghai	30.24	57	82	NNW	2	o	—
Amoy	30.03	61	92	NE	4	or	—
Hongkong ...	30.09	70	74	ENE	1	o	—
Haiphong ...	30.30	70	82	—	0	b	—
Bolinao	29.95	68	68	W	2	b	—
Manila	29.95	66	69	SE	2	o	0.05

21st December, 1888, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level, 32° and 29.9 Feet.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wiju	30.24	18	68	N	2	b	—
Tokio	30.36	—	—	NE	2	—	—
Nagasaki ...	30.09	—	—	ESE	1	—	—
Shanghai ...	30.39	46	76	WSW	0	o	—
Amoy	30.17	59	78	WSW	2	o	0.55
Hongkong...	30.31	59	59	ENE	1	b	—
Haiphong ...	30.34	63	80	NNE	1	b	—
Bolinao	30.01	61	82	E	2	b	0.35
Manila	30.00	62	70	SW	1	b	—

The barometer has risen in the west and falls in the north and gradients for N.E. winds are moderating. Clear and cool but not very dry weather prevails.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 21st December, 1888.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.09	30.24	30.14
Temperature	59	59	64
Sensibility	79	59	39
Direction of wind	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	N.
Force of wind	1	1	1
Weather	o.	b.	b.
Rain			

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B, blue sky; C, cumulus clouds; D, drizzling rain; F, fog; G, gloomy; H, hail; L, lightning; O, overcast; P, passing showers; Q, squally; R, rain; S, snow; T, thunder; V, visibility; W, dew (wet).
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK
Hongkong Observatory, 21st December, 1888.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand millions pills are consumed every year. In early day, pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects. [4—1-27

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1888. [2356

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Auditor and retiring Directors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

E. W. MAITLAND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [2292

NEW TALES.

THE success which attended the publication in the columns of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" of Original Tales by WALTER BESANT and WILKIE COLLINS having been much increased by the production of "Colonel Quaritch, V.C." by RIDER HAGGARD, we have decided to commence with the New Year another venture.

The First Story will be by the much admired writer

MRS. MACQUOID,

and will be commenced in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" on *Saturday, 5th January*. It will consist of eight instalments and is entitled

MISS EYON OF EYONCOURT.

This will be followed by an original Novel by

S. BARING GOULD,

author of "MAHALAH," "JOHN HERRING," &c., which will consist of about Twenty-six instalments. This writer holds the first rank among living novelists, and his works are so well known that no recommendation is required for his forthcoming one,

THE PENNYCOMEQUICKS,

which will be commenced in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" in February, on the completion of MRS. MACQUOID'S story.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [2319

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "SEC" RED FOIL } (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL }
DRY Do. do. (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS,
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1245

GUARANTEED the best Quality HOLLANDS GIN, in Stone Bottles, at $5 per dozen, also PUNCH, CURACAO, PERSICO, ANISETTE, &c., &c.

GOOD ENGLISH DOUBLE BARRELED BREECH LOADING GUNS, 12 Bore, the latest improvement, in Boxes, with everything complete. Price, $45, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFEL,
21 & 23, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1888. [1276

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED,

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

The TELEPHONE EXCHANGE is now in working order.

Subscription, $80 per Annum.

Electrical Material on sale, or hire.

Electric BELLS fitted and maintained

Agents for ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Estimates free for all kinds of Electrical work.

A. SANDFORD,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1888. [1629

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama-Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on fild at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ABYSSINIA, Brit. str., Lee.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ARCADIA, Brit. bk., D. S. Eward.—Wieler & Co.

BYLGIA, Ger. bk., Weiss.—Wieler & Co.

DANIEL BARNES, Amr. ship, Stover.—Captain.

GUTHRIE, Brit. str., Craig.—Russell & Co.

PARTHIA, Brit. str., Wallace.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

VELOCITY, Brit. bk., Martin.—Pustau & Co.

WAKEFIELD, Amr. bk., Crowell.—Siemssen & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LY CHOY Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1731

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for the Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [16

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $35,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [18

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE,—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	650,000
CLAIMS PAID	625,000
BONUSES PAID	369,000

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIA.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. [711

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [661

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [17

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [15

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [1957

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersig

COLONEL QUARITCH, V.C.

A TALE OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "ALLAN QUATERMAIN," "JESS," "SHE," &c., &c.

[*Now First Published.*]

CHAPTER XLIV.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

The Squire turned and entered the house. He generally was fairly noisy in his movements, but on this occasion he was exceptionally so. Possibly he had a reason for it.

On reaching the vestibule he found Harold and Ida standing side by side as though they were being drilled. It was impossible to resist the conclusion that they had suddenly assumed that attitude because it happened to be the first position into which they could conveniently fall.

There was a moment's silence, and then Harold took Ida's hand and led her up to where her father was standing.

"Mr. de la Molle," he said simply, "once more I ask you for your daughter in marriage. I am quite aware of my many disqualifications, especially those of my age and the smallness of my means; but Ida and myself hope and believe that under all the circumstances you will no longer withhold your consent," and he paused.

"Quaritch," answered the Squire, "I have already in your presence told Mr. Cossey under what circumstances I was favourably inclined to his proposal, so I need not repeat all that. As regards your means, although they would have been quite insufficient to avert the ruin which threatened us, still you have, I believe, a competence, and owing to your wonderful and most providential discovery the fear of ruin seems to have passed away. It is owing to you that that discovery, which by the way I want to hear all about, has been made; had it not been for you it never would have been made at all, and therefore I certainly have no right to say anything more about your means. As regards your age, well, after all forty-four is not the limit of life, and if Ida does not object to marrying a man of those years, I cannot object to her doing so. With reference to your want of occupation, I think that if you marry Ida this place will, as times are, keep your hands pretty full, especially when you have an obstinate donkey like that fellow George to deal with, for I am getting too old and stupid to look after it myself, and besides things are so topsy-turvy that I can't understand them. There is one thing more that I want to say: I forbade you the house. Well, you are a generous-minded man, and it is human to err, and I think that perhaps you will understand my action and not bear me a grudge on that account. Also, I dare say that at the time, and possibly at other times, I said things that I should be sorry for if I could remember what they were, which I can't, and if [illegible] apologise to you as a gentleman should when he finds himself in the wrong. And now I say God bless you both, and I hope you will be happy in life together, and so come here, Ida, my love, and give me a kiss. You have been a good daughter all your life, and so Quaritch may be sure that you will be a good wife too."

Ida did as she was bid, and then she went over to her lover and took his hand, and he kissed her on the forehead, and so after all their troubles they finally ratified the contract.

And we, who have followed them thus far, and have perhaps been a little moved with their struggles, hopes, and fears, will not surely grudge to re-echo the Squire's old-fashioned prayer, "God bless them both."

God bless them both. Long may they live, and happily.

Long may they live, and for very long may their children's children of the race, if not of the name of de la Molle, pass in and out through the old Norman gateway and past the sturdy Norman towers. The Boisseys, who built them, here had their habitation for six generations. The de la Molles who wedded the heiress of the Boissey's lived here for thirteen generations. May the Quaritchs whose ancestor married Ida, heiress of the de la Molles, endure as long!

Surely it is permitted to us to lift a corner of the curtain of futurity and to see in spirit, Ida Quaritch, stately and beautiful, as we knew her, but of a happier countenance, seated on some Christmas Eve to come, in the drawing-room of the castle and telling to the children at her knees the wonderful tale of how their father and old George on this very night, when the great gale blew long years ago, discovered the ruddy pile of gold, hoarded in that awful storehouse amid the bones of Saxon or Danish heroes, and thus saved her to be their mother. We can surely see the wide and wondering eyes and the fixed faces, as for the tenth time they listen to a story before which the joys of Crusoe will grow pale, and hear the eager appeals for confirmation made to the military-looking gentleman, very grizzled now, but grown better looking with the advancing years, who is standing warming himself before the fire, the best and most beloved husband and father in the whole country side.

Perhaps there may be a vacant chair, and another tomb among the ranks of the departed de la Molles; perhaps the ancient walls will no longer echo to the sound of the old Squire's stentorian voice. And what of that? It is our common lot.

But when he goes the country side will lose a man of whom they will not see the like again, for the breed is dead or dying; a man whose very prejudices, inconsistencies, and occasional wrong-headed violence will be held, when he is no longer here, to have been endearing qualities. And for manliness, for downright English God-fearing virtues, for love of Queen, country, family, and home, they may search in vain to find his equal among the thin-blooded gentility of the cosmopolitan Englishmen of the dawning twentieth century. His faults were many, and at one time he went near to sacrificing his daughter to save his house, but he would not have been the man he was without them.

And so to him, too, farewell. Perhaps, he will find himself better placed in the Valhalla of his forefathers, surrounded by those stout old de la Molles whose memory he regarded with so much affection, than here in the Victorian era. For as has been said elsewhere the old Squire would undoubtedly have looked better in a chain shirt and a battle axe than ever he did in a frock coat, especially with his retainer George armed to the teeth behind him.

They kissed, and it was done—and out from the church tower in the meadows broke with clash and clangour the glad sound of the Christmas Bells. Out it swept over pitle and fallow, over grove and wood. It floated down the valley of the Ell, it beat against Dead Man's Mount (henceforth to the vulgar mind more haunted than ever) and echoed up the castle's Norman towers and down the oak-clad vestibule. Away over the common went the glad message of Earth's Saviour, away high into the air startling the rooks upon their airy courses, as though the iron notes of the World's rejoicing would fain float to the throned feet of the World's Everlasting King.

Peace and goodwill, ay and happiness to the children of men while their span is, and hope for the beyond, and Heaven's blessing on holy love and all good things that are. This was what those liquid notes seemed to say to the most happy pair who stood hand in hand in the vestibule and thought of all they had escaped and all that they had won.

"Well, Quaritch, if you and Ida have quite done staring at each other, which isn't very interesting to a third party, perhaps you will not mind telling us how you happened on old Sir James de la Molle's hoard."

Thus adjured, Harold began his thrilling story, telling the whole history of the night in detail, and if his hearers had expected to be astonished certainly their expectations were considerably more than fulfilled.

"Upon my word," said the Squire when he had done. "I think I am beginning to grow superstitious in my old age: Hang me if I don't believe it was the finger of Providence itself that pointed out those letters to you. Anyway, I'm off to see the spoil. Run and get your hat, Ida, my dear, and we will all go together."

And they went and looked at the chest brim full of red gold, yes, and passed down, all three of them, into those chill presences in the bowels of the Mount, and coming thence awed and silent sealed up the place for ever.

CONCLUSION.

GOOD BYE.

On the following morning such inhabitants of Boisingham as happened to be about very much interested at seeing an ordinary farm tumbrel coming down the main street, and being driven, or rather led, by no less a person than George himself, while behind it walked the well-known form of the old Squire, arm-in-arm with Colonel Quaritch.

They were still more interested, however, when the tumbrel drew up at the door of the bank—not Cossey's but the opposition bank, where, although it was Boxing Day, the Manager and the clerk were waiting, apparently for its coming.

But their interest culminated when they perceived that the cart only contained a few flour sacks, and yet that each of these sacks seemed to require three or four men to lift it with any comfort.

Thus was the gold safely housed. Upon being weighed its value was found to be about fifty-three thousand pounds of modern money. As, however, some of the coins were exceedingly rare, and of great value to museums and collectors, this value was considerably increased, and the treasure was ultimately sold for fifty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-four pounds. Only Ida kept back enough of the choicest coins to make a gold waistband or girdle and a necklace for herself, destined no doubt in future days to form the most cherished heirloom of the Quaritch family.

On that same evening the Squire and Harold went to London and opened up communications with the solicitor to the Treasury. Fortunately they were able to refer to the will of Sir Edward de la Molle, the second baronet, in which he specially devised to his cousin, Geoffrey Dofferleigh, and his heirs for ever, not only his estates, but his lands, "together with the treasure hid thereon or elsewhere by my late murdered father, Sir James de la Molle." Also they produced the writing which Ida had found in the old Bible, and the parchment discovered by George among the coin. These three documents formed a chain of evidence which even officials interested for the Treasury could not refuse to admit, and in the upshot the Crown renounced its claims, and the property in the gold passed to the Squire, subject to the payment of the same succession duty which he would have been called upon to meet had he inherited a like sum from a cousin at the present time.

And so it came to pass that when the mortgage money was due it was paid to the last farthing, capital and interest, and Edward Cossey lost his hold upon Honham for ever.

As for Edward Cossey himself, we may say one more word about him. In the course of time he got over his violent passion for Ida sufficiently to allow him to make a brilliant marriage with the only daughter of an impecunious peer. She keeps her name and title and he plays the part of the necessary husband. Anyhow, my reader, if it is your glorious fortune to frequent the gilded saloons of the great, you may meet Lady Honoria Talldit and Mr. Cossey. If you do meet him, however, it may be as well to avoid him for the events of his life have not been of a nature to improve his temper. This much then of Edward Cossey.

If after leaving the gilded saloons aforesaid you should happen to wander down Piccadilly or the Strand as the case may be, you may meet another character in this history. You may see a sweet pale face, still stamped with a childlike roundness and simplicity, but half hidden in the coarse hood of the nun. You may see her, and if you care to follow you may find what is the work wherein she seeks her peace. It would shock you; you would fly from it in horror; but in her work of mercy and loving kindness and she does it unflinchingly, and among her fellow nuns there is no one more beloved than Sister Agnes. So good-bye to her also.

Harold Quaritch and Ida were married in the spring, and the village children strewed the church-yard path—the same path where in anguish of soul they had met and parted on that dreary winters's night—with primroses and violets.

And there at the old church door, when the wreath is on her brow and the veil about her face, let us bid farewell to Ida and her husband Harold Quaritch.

THE END.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [2318

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA."
FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [8

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Company's Steamship

"NERBUDDA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the goodwns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 31st instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [2320

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"POLYHYMNIA,"

Capt. Schaefer, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and Godown Co. and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [2337

PORTLAN CEMENT

J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [2309

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)	Wilding	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Glenartney (str.)	Murray		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 26th inst.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Oopack (str.)	J. C. Jaques		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	On 2nd Jan.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Anchises (str.)	Lapage	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day.
LONDON DIRECT	Arcadia	D. S. Eward	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON DIRECT	William Manson	H. Kindred	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
GENOA, via BOMBAY, &c.	Stura (str.)	Caboara	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	About 29th inst., Noon
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, &c.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Bretel		Messageries Maritimes	On 26th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES	Paris (str.)			A. R. Marty	On or about 28th inst.
BREMEN, & PORTS OF CALL	Preusson (str.)	C. Pohle		Melchers & Co.	On 23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
VANCOUVER B.C., via KOBE, &c.	Abyssinia (str.)	G. A. Lee		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 10th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'HAMA	City of Sydney (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 29th Dec., at 1 P.M.
SANFRANCISCO via Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 8th Jan., at 1 P.M.
NEW YORK	Sarah S. Ridgway	Call	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Wakefield	Crowell	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Daniel Barnes	Storer		Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Lennox (str.)	Thearle	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 26th inst.
NEW YORK	Pactolus	Burnham		Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	State of Maine	G. Small	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Chingtu (str.)	Hunt	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow Daylight
SANDAKAN via SINGAPORE, &c.	Memnon (str.)	Dorff		Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Jan., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Polyhymnia (str.)	W. Schaefer	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Bengloe (str.)	Farquhar	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 26th inst.
KOBE DIRECT	Antonia (str.)		Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About 25th daylight
SHANGHAI, KOBE, &c.	Oxus (str.)	Guirand		Messageries Maritimes	On or about 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	Sutlej (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Diomed (str.)	Bigley	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW	Haitoong (str.)	Roach	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow daylight

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

Invaluable for India, as an efficient tonic in all cases of weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces.

Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery books post free on application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LD.
9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND, [109

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the CAUSE from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Ask for CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and do not be persuaded to take an imitation. [1873A

THE GREATEST BLESSING

Of life is a perfect state of health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. It strikes at the root of disease, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions from the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood, eradicating poisonous and feverish humours. See large Advt. [24

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes.
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION
Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre." [A2—100

EPILEPSY, Hysteria, Convulsions and all Nervous Diseases are radically cured by the use of LAROYENNE'S anti-nervous solution.

Chemist of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

This MODE OF TREATMENT was experienced by Dr. FREMY, at the central hospital (Hôtel-Dieu) in his medical department; by Dr. FAUVEL; at Dr. BLANCHE'S private hospital, member of the Academy and by Dr. RABBINOWITCH, member of both the Academy of Paris, and the Institute of France.

These eminent Doctors have ascertained of the constant and periodical decrease of the fits, which are soon after radically cured.

This Preparation is combined with Sal Ammoniac and Oxide of Thyle.

Price of a Bottle for France, 20 fr.

The Treatment is never to be continued after three or six weeks at the utmost and 4 Bottles are sufficient.

General Depot: at LAROYENNE'S, Place Royale, CLERMONT-FERRAND (France) and at all Chemists. [36

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL Co., LTD. is prepared to SUPPLY GAME PIES, CHRISTMAS CAKES, &c., at short notice. PICNIC PARTIES supplied with all requirements.

C. M. ROBERTS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [2338

JAPANESE CURIOS.

LOCK HING is now opening out a Choice Collection of JAPANESE CURIOS, consisting of IVORY CARVINGS, ENAMEL VASES, PLATES, &c., SATSUMA WARE, EMBROIDERIES, BRONZES, well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs, from whom a visit of inspection is solicited.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [2341

BORNEO TIMBER.

THE BRITISH BORNEO TRADING AND PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to supply NEW & VALUABLE TIMBERS for Ship and House Building, Furniture, Wharves, &c., in round or square Logs, Beams, or Sawn to any specification. Small samples can be seen at the Office, where also Price List and Description can be obtained, and larger samples at our Godowns, East Point. The above Company have arranged for Regular Shipments to be made by the *Provincia*, *Parana*, and other large steamers direct to this port.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1888. [1982

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1889.

HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of Entry (SATURDAY, 19th January, 1889). First Pony, 70 per cent; Second, 20 per cent; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nominations close to the Clerk of the Course at the Club on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1888).

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1888. [2270

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"POLYHYMNIA,"

Captain W. Schaefer, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at TEN A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1888. [2355

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON,"

Captain Wilding, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 22nd inst.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed Overland, can, on application to the undersigned, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express Boats) and thence to Paris or London.

Algiers is 28 hours steam from Marseilles and thence to London occupies about the same time.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. [2085

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANCHISES,"

Captain Lapage, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 22nd inst.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed Overland, can, on application to the undersigned, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express Boats) and thence to Paris or London.

Algiers is 28 hours steam from Marseilles and thence to London occupies about the same time.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1888. [2195

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 23rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [2288

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

THE Company's Steamer

"OXUS,"

Captain Guirand, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 21st inst.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [2

THE "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT) AND YOKOHAMA.

THE British Steamer

"BENGLOE,"

Captain Farquhar, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1888. [2353

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"LENNOX,"

Captain Thearle, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [2332

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI via AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED,"

Captain Bigley, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [2349

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENARTNEY,"

Captain Murray, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [2295

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L I I American Bark

"SARAH S. RIDGWAY,"

Call, Master, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1888. [220

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L I I American Barque

"WAKEFIELD,"

Captain Crowell, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1888. [1983

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A. I. British Bark

"WILLIAM MANSON,"

H. Kindred, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1888. [2173

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1888, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain C. Pohle, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 22nd Dec., 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1888. [7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK, AND ANTWERP.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th December, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant Bretel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 25th Dec., 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1888. [2

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF SYDNEY" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 29th December, at ONE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities, of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	350.00
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10% from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [3

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"STATE OF MAINE,"

G. Small, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [2345

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

"PACTOLUS,"

Burnham, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [2346

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A I. British Bark

"ARCADIA,"

D. S. Eward, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1888. [2113

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), and GENOA, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"STURA,"

Captain Caboara, will be despatched as above on or about the 29th inst., at NOON.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in PRINCE'S DOCKS.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [6

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN, KUDAT, LABUAN, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON,"

Captain Dorff, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. [2329

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK,"

J. C. Jaques, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Jan.

For Freight &c., apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [2350

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUTLEJ,"

[illegible] for the above place about 24 hours [illegible] arrival with the outward English Mails.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. [1

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th January, at ONE P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	350.00
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10%. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [4

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, via THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA,"

3,651 Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1889, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the Steamships "BATAVIA," on 7th Feb., and "PARTHIA," 7th March.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria ... (Mex.)	$160.00.
To San Francisco	175.00.
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	230.00.
To Liverpool	300.00.
To London	305.00.

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 P.M. on the 9th January.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [8

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"DANIEL BARNES,"

Storer, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1888. [2174

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. [1873

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
H. SHEPPARD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888. [2344

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

AT MAGAZINE GAP, from 1st December next, THREE WELL BUILT AND HANDSOMELY FINISHED HOUSES—Two of Six Rooms each, One of Four Rooms.

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Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1888. [2206

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Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

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BUNGALOW, UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET—from 1st October to 16th May next, at reduced rate

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TO BE LET.

A SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSE at Wanchai and GODOWNS 50D and 51 and 52, PRAYA EAST.

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WESTBOURNE VILLAS, SOUTH, Bonham Road.

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Hongkong, 5th November, 1888. [2049

TO LET.

DESIRABLE COAL GODOWNS, 23, Praya East.
FROM 1ST MAY, 1888.

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1888. [734

TO BE LET.

"BREEZY POINT," Immediate Possession.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOLUM.
GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON.

Apply to
SHARP & Co.,
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TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

"LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO.

Apply to
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [2290

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

OFFICES in "VICTORIA BUILDINGS" from 1st February.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [44

TO LET.

OFFICES & GODOWNS now occupied by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next.

Apply to
LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central,
or to
C. EWENS.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1888. [2115

TO LET, FURNISHED,
AT THE PEAK, "DUNFORD."

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with TENNIS COURT. Possession from 15th inst., to 31st March, 1889, or 1890.

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J. Y. V. VERNON.
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TO LET.

FROM the 1st February next, OFFICES at present in the occupation of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. [2221

TO LET.

BUNGALOW with GARDEN and TENNIS LAWN attached, situated at DOCK BAY.

I. P. MADAR,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. [2224

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL.
$22 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$23 ... per case of 2 dozen pints.

PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'s
CLARET, GRAND VIN LEOVILLE.
$25 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE.
$13 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$14 ... per case of 2 dozen pints.

PONTET CANET.
$9.50 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ... per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.
$5 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.
$8 ... per case of 1 dozen bottles.

ALSO,
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [2

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE
IS THAT OF
BINET FILS ET CIE,
CONSIGNED BY
CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
to their friends
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. only.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should ample this grand wine. [2155

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONE'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNE.
BRANDIES, WHISKIES.
"EMPIRE" ALE & STOUT.
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE" LUBRICATORS.
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
COOKING STOVES, SCALES.
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BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.
JUVENILE VELOCIPEDE HORSES and TRICYCLES.
BICYCLE WHEELS FOR JINRICKSHAS.
SODA WATER MACHINERY.
JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [32

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [2331

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